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1990 年 1 月

Part II Reading Comprehension (35 minutes)

Directions: There are 4 reading passages in this part. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). You should decide on the best choice and mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.

Passage One

Questions 21 to 24 are based on the following passage.

Automation refers to the introduction of electronic control and automatic operation of productive machinery. It reduces the human factors, mental and physical, in production, and is designed to make possible the manufacture of more goods with fewer workers. The development of automation in American industry has been called the "Second Industrial Revolution".

Labour's concern over automation arises from uncertainty about the effects on employment, and fears of major changes in jobs. In the main, labour has taken the view that resistance to technical change is unfruitful. Eventually, the result of automation may well be an increase in employment, since it is expected that vast industries will grow up around manufacturing, maintaining, and repairing automation equipment. The interest of labour lies in bringing about the transition with a minimum of inconvenience and distress to the workers involved. Also, union spokesmen emphasize that the benefit of the increased production and lower costs made possible by automation should be shared by workers in the form of higher wages, more leisure, and improved living standards.

To protect the interests of their members in the era of automation, unions have adopted a number of new policies. One of these is the promotion of supplementary unemployment benefit plans. It is emphasized that since the employer involved in such a plan has a direct financial interest in preventing unemployment, he will have a strong drive for planning new installations so as to cause the least possible problems in jobs and job assignment. Some unions are working for dismissal pay agreements, requiring that permanently dismissed workers be paid a sum of money based on length of service. Another approach is the idea of the "improvement factor", which calls for wage increases based on increases in productivity. It is possible, however, that labour will rely mainly on reduction in working time.

21. Though labour worries about the effect of automation, it does not doubt that _____.

- A) automation will eventually prevent unemployment
- B) automation will help workers acquire new skills
- C) automation will eventually benefit the workers no less than the employers
- D) automation is a trend which cannot be stopped

22. The idea of the "improvement factor" (Line 6, Para. 3) probably implies that _____.

- A) wages should be paid on the basis of length of service
- B) the benefit of increased production and lower costs should be shared by workers

- C) supplementary unemployment benefit plans should be promoted
- D) the transition to automation should be brought about with the minimum of inconvenience and distress to workers
23. In order to get the full benefits of automation, labour will depend mostly on _____.
A) additional payment to the permanently dismissed workers
B) the increase of wages in proportion to the increase in productivity
C) shorter working hours and more leisure time
D) a strong drive for planning new installations
24. Which of the following can best sum up the passage?
A) Advantages and disadvantages of automation.
B) Labour and the effects of automation.
C) Unemployment benefit plans and automation.
D) Social benefits of automation.

Passage Two

Questions 25 to 30 are based on the following passage.

The case for college has been accepted without question for more than a generation. All high school graduates ought to go, says conventional wisdom and statistical evidence, because college will help them earn more money, become "better" people, and learn to be more responsible citizens than those who don't go.

But college has never been able to work its magic for everyone. And now that close to half our high school graduates are attending, those who don't fit the pattern are becoming more numerous, and more obvious. College graduates are selling shoes and driving taxis; college students interfere with each other's experiments and write false letters of recommendation in the intense competition for admission to graduate school. Others find no stimulation in their studies, and drop out - often encouraged by college administrators.

Some observers say the fault is with the young people themselves - they are spoiled and they are expecting too much. But that's a condemnation of the students as a whole, and doesn't explain all campus unhappiness. Others blame the state of the world, and they are partly right. We've been told that young people have to go to college because our economy can't absorb an army of untrained eighteen-year-olds. But disappointed graduates are learning that it can no longer absorb an army of trained twenty-two-year-olds, either.

Some adventuresome educators and campus watchers have openly begun to suggest that college may not be the best, the proper, the only place for every young person after the completion of high school. We may have been looking at all those surveys and statistics upside down, it seems, and through the rosy glow of our own remembered college experiences. Perhaps college doesn't make people intelligent, ambitious, happy, liberal, quick-learning people are merely the ones who have been attracted to college in the first place. And perhaps all those successful college graduates would have been successful whether they had gone to college or not. This is heresy(异端邪说) to those of us who have been brought up to believe that if a little schooling is good, more has to be much better. But contrary evidence is beginning to mount up.

25. According to the passage, the author believes that _____.
A) people used to question the value of college education
B) people used to have full confidence in higher education
C) all high school graduates went to college
D) very few high school graduates chose to go to college
26. In the 2nd paragraph, "those who don't fit the pattern" refers to _____.
A) high school graduates who aren't suitable for college education
B) college graduates who are selling shoes and driving taxis
C) college students who aren't any better for their higher education
D) high school graduates who failed to be admitted to college
27. The drop-out rate of college students seems to go up because _____.
A) young people are disappointed with the conventional way of teaching at college
B) many young people are required to join the army
C) young people have little motivation in pursuing a higher education
D) young people don't like the intense competition for admission to graduate school
28. According to the passage the problems of college education partly arise from the fact that _____.
A) society cannot provide enough jobs for properly trained college graduates
B) high school graduates do not fit the pattern of college education
C) too many students have to earn their own living
D) college administrators encourage students to drop out
29. In this passage the author argues that _____.
A) more and more evidence shows college education may not be the best thing for high school graduates
B) college education is not enough if one wants to be successful
C) college education benefits only the intelligent, ambitious, and quick-learning people
D) intelligent people may learn quicker if they don't go to college
30. The "surveys and statistics" mentioned in the last paragraph might have shown that _____.
A) college-educated people are more successful than non-college-educated people
B) college education was not the first choice of intelligent people
C) the less schooling a person has the better it is for him
D) most people have sweet memories of college life

Passage Three

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage.

Ours has become a society of employees. A hundred years or so ago only one out of every five Americans at work was employed, i.e., worked for somebody else. Today only one out of five is not employed but working for himself. And when fifty years ago "being employed" meant working as a factory labourer or as a farmhand, the employee of today is increasingly a middle-class person with a substantial formal education, holding a professional or management job requiring intellectual and technical skills. Indeed, two things

have characterized American society during these fifty years: middle-class and upper-class employees have been the fastest-growing groups in our working population - growing so fast that the industrial worker, that oldest child of the Industrial Revolution, has been losing in numerical importance despite the expansion of industrial production.

Yet you will find little if anything written on what it is to be an employee. You can find a great deal of very dubious advice on how to get a job or how to get a promotion. You can also find a good deal of work in a chosen field, whether it be the mechanist's trade or bookkeeping(簿记). Every one of these trades requires different skills, sets different standards, and requires a different preparation. Yet they all have employee-ship in common. And increasingly, especially in the large business or in government, employee-ship is more important to success than the special professional knowledge or skill. Certainly more people fail because they do not know the requirements of being an employee than because they do not adequately possess the skills of their trade; the higher you climb the ladder, the more you get into administrative or executive work, the greater the emphasis on ability to work within the organization rather than on technical abilities or professional knowledge.

31. It is implied that fifty years ago _____.

- A) eighty per cent of American working people were employed in factories
- B) twenty per cent of American intellectuals were employees
- C) the percentage of intellectuals in the total work force was almost the same as that of industrial workers
- D) the percentage of intellectuals working as employees was not so large as that of industrial workers

32. According to the passage, with the development of modern industry, _____.

- A) factory labourers will overtake intellectual employees in number
- B) there are as many middle-class employees as factory labourers
- C) employers have attached great importance to factory labourers
- D) the proportion of factory labourers in the total employee population has decreased

33. The word "dubious" (L. 2, Para. 2) most probably means _____.

- A) valuable B) useful C) doubtful D) helpful

34. According to the writer, professional knowledge or skill is _____.

- A) less importance than awareness of being a good employee
- B) as important as the ability to deal with public relations
- C) more important than employer-employee relations
- D) more important as the ability to co-operate with others in the organization

35. From the passage it can be seen that employee-ship helps one _____.

- A) to be more successful in his career B) to be more specialized in his field
- C) to solve technical problems D) to develop his professional skill

Passage Four

Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage.

We all know that the normal human daily cycle of activity is of some 7-8 hours' sleep alternation with some 16-17 hours' wakefulness and that, broadly speaking, the sleep

normally coincides with the hours of darkness. Our present concern is with how easily and to what extent this cycle can be modified.

The question is no mere academic one. The ease, for example, with which people can change from working in the day to working at night is a question of growing importance in industry where automation calls for round-the-clock working of machines. It normally takes from five days to one week for a person to adapt to reversed routine of sleep and wakefulness, sleeping during the day and working at night. Unfortunately, it is often the case in industry that shifts are changed every week; a person may work from 12 midnight to 8 a.m. one week, 8 a.m. to 4 p.m. the next, and 4 p.m. to 12 midnight the third and so on. This means that no sooner has he got used to one routine than he has to change to another, so that much of his time is spent neither working nor sleeping very efficiently.

The only real solution appears to be to hand over the night shift to a number of permanent night workers. An interesting study of the domestic life and health of night-shift workers was carried out by Brown in 1957. She found a high incidence(发生率) of disturbed sleep and other disorders among those on alternating day and night shifts, but no abnormal occurrence of these phenomena among those on permanent night work.

This latter system then appears to be the best long-term policy, but meanwhile something may be done to relieve the strains of alternate day and night work by selecting those people who can adapt most quickly to the changes of routine. One way of knowing when a person has adapted is by measuring his body temperature. People engaged in normal daytime work will have a high temperature during the hours of wakefulness and a low one at night; when they change to night work the pattern will only gradually go back to match the new routine and the speed with which it does so parallels, broadly speaking, the adaptation of the body as a whole, particularly in terms of performance. Therefore, by taking body temperature at intervals of two hours throughout the period of wakefulness it can be seen how quickly a person can adapt to a reversed routine, and this could be used as a basis for selection. So far, however, such a form of selection does not seem to have been applied in practice.

36. Why is the question of "how easily people can get used to working at night" not a mere academic question?

- A) Because few people like to reverse the cycle of sleep and wakefulness.
- B) Because sleep normally coincides with the hours of darkness.
- C) Because people are required to work at night in some fields of industry.
- D) Because shift work in industry requires people to change their sleeping habits.

37. The main problem of the round-the-clock working system lies in _____.

- A) the inconveniences brought about to the workers by the introduction of automation
- B) the disturbance of the daily life cycle of workers who have to change shifts too frequently
- C) the fact that people working at night are often less effective
- D) the fact that it is difficult to find a number of good night workers

38. The best solution for implementing the 24-hour working system seems to be _____.

- A) to change shifts at longer intervals
- B) to have longer shifts
- C) to arrange for some people to work on night shifts only
- D) to create better living conditions for night workers

39. It is possible to find out if a person has adapted to the changes of routine by measuring

his body temperature because _____.

- A) body temperature changes when the cycle of sleep and wakefulness alternates
- B) body temperature changes when he changes to night shift or back
- C) the temperature reverses when the routine is changed
- D) people have higher temperatures when they are working efficiently

40. Which of the following statements is NOT TRUE?

- A) Body temperature may serve as an indication of a worker's performance.
- B) The selection of a number of permanent night shift workers has proved to be the best solution to problems of the round-the-clock working system.
- C) Taking body temperature at regular intervals can show how a person adapts to the changes of routine.
- D) Disturbed sleep occurs less frequently among those on permanent night or day shifts.

1990 年 6 月

Directions: There are 4 reading passages in this part. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). You should decide on the best choice and mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.

Passage One

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage.

One day in January 1913. G. H. Hardy, a famous Cambridge University mathematician received a letter from an Indian named Srinivasa Ramanujan asking him for his opinion of 120 mathematical theorems(定理) that Ramanujan said he had discovered. To Hardy, many of the theorems made no sense. Of the others, one or two were already well-known. Ramanujan must be some kind of trickplayer, Hardy decided, and put the letter aside. But all that day the letter kept hanging round Hardy. Might there be something in those wild-looking theorems?

That evening Hardy invited another brilliant Cambridge mathematician, J. E. Littlewood, and the two men set out to assess the Indian's worth. That incident was a turning point in the history of mathematics.

At the time, Ramanujan was an obscure Madras Port Trust clerk. A little more than a year later, he was at Cambridge University, and beginning to be recognized as one of the most amazing mathematicians the world has ever known. Though he died in 1920, much of his work was so far in advance of his time that only in recent years is it beginning to be properly understood.

Indeed, his results are helping solve today's problems in computer science and physics, problems that he could have had no notion of.

For Indians, moreover, Ramanujan has a special significance. Ramanujan, though born in poor and ill-paid accountant's family 100 years ago, has inspired many Indians to adopt mathematics as career. Much of Ramanujan's work is in number theory, a branch of mathematics that deals with the subtle(难以捉摸的) laws and relationships that govern numbers. Mathematicians describe his results as elegant and beautiful but they are much too complex to be appreciated by laymen. His life, though, is full of drama and sorrow. It is one of the great romantic stories of mathematics, a distressing reminder that genius can surface and rise in the most unpromising circumstances.

21. When Hardy received the 120 theorems from Ramanujan, his attitude at first might be best described as _____.

A) uninterested B) unsympathetic C) suspicious D) curious

22. Ramanujan's position in Cambridge University owed much to _____.

A) the judgement of his work by Hardy and Littlewood

B) his letter of application accepted by Hardy

C) his work as a clerk at Madras Port Trust

- D) his being recognized by the world as a famous mathematician
23. It may be inferred from the passage that the author _____.
A) feels sorry for Ramanujan's early death
B) is dissatisfied with the slow development of computer science
C) is puzzled about the complexity of Ramanujan's theorems
D) greatly appreciates Ramanujan's mathematical genius
24. In the last paragraph, the author points out that _____.
A) Ramanujan's mathematical theorems were not appreciated by other mathematicians
B) extremely talented people can prove their worth despite difficult circumstances
C) Ramanujan also wrote a number of stories about mathematics
D) Ramanujan had worked out an elegant but complicated method of solving problems
25. The word "laymen" (Last Para, Line 6) most probably means _____.
A) people who do not specialize in mathematical science
B) people who are careless
C) people who are not interested in mathematics
D) people who don't like to solve complicated problems

Passage Two

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage.

Even if all the technical and intellectual problems can be solved, there are major social problems inherent in the computer revolution. The most obvious is unemployment, since the basic purpose of commercial computerization is to get more work done by fewer people. One British study predicts that "automation induced unemployment" in Western Europe could reach 16%, 6 in the next decade, but most analyses are more optimistic. The general rule seems to be that new technology eventually creates as many jobs as it destroys, and often more. "People who put in computers usually increase their staffs as well" says CPT's Scheff. "Of course," he adds, "one industry may kill another industry. That's tough on some people."

Theoretically, all unemployed workers can be retrained, but retraining programs are not high on the nation's agenda(议事日程). Many new jobs, moreover, will require an ability in using computers, and the retraining needed to use them will have to be repeated as the technology keeps improving. Says a chilling report by the Congressional Office of Technology Assessment:

"Lifelong retraining is expected to become the standard for many people. "There is already considerable evidence that the school children now being educated in the use of computers are generally the children of the white middle class. Young blacks, whose unemployment rate stands today at 50.96%, will find another barrier in front of them. Such social problems are not the fault of the computer, of course, but a consequence of the way the American society might use the computer. "Even in the days of the Big, main-frame computers, when they were a machine for the few." says Katherine Davis Fishman, author of The Computer Establishment, "it was a tool to help the rich get richer. It still is to a large extent. One of the great values of the personal computer is that smaller firms, smaller

organizations can now have some of the advantages of the bigger organizations."

26. The closest restatement of "one industry may kill another industry" (Para. 1 Line 8) is that _____.

- A) industries tend to compete with one another
- B) one industry might be driven out of business by another industry
- C) one industry may increase its staff at the expense of another
- D) industries tend to combine into bigger ones

27. The word "chilling" (Para. 2, Line 4) most probably means _____.

- A) misleading B) convincing C) discouraging D) interesting

28. Which of the following is NOT mentioned in the passage?

- A) Computers are efficient in retraining unemployed workers.
- B) Computers may offer more working opportunities than they destroy.
- C) Computers will increase the unemployment rate of young blacks.
- D) Computers can help smaller organizations to function more effectively.

29. From the passage it can be inferred that _____.

- A) all school children are offered a course in the use of computers
- B) all unemployed workers are being retrained
- C) retraining programmes are considered very important by the government
- D) in reality only a certain portion of unemployed workers will be retrained

30. The major problem discussed in the passage is _____.

- A) the importance of lifelong retraining of the unemployed workers
- B) the social consequences of the widespread use of computers in the United States
- C) the barrier to the employment of young people
- D) the general rule of the advancement of technology

Passage Three

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage.

Mobility of individual members and family groups tends to split up family relationships.

Occasionally the movement of a family away from a situation which has been the source of friction results in greater family organization, but on the whole mobility is disorganizing.

Individuals and families are involved in three types of mobility: movement in space, movement up or down in social status, and the movement of ideas. These are termed respectively spatial, vertical, and ideational mobility.

A great increase in spatial mobility has gone along with improvements in rail and water transportation, the invention and use of the automobile, and the availability of airplane passenger service. Spatial mobility results in a decline in the importance of the traditional home with its emphasis on family continuity and stability. It also means that when individual family members or the family as a whole move away from a community, the person or the family is removed from the pressures of relatives, friends, and community institutions for conventionality and stability. Even more important is the fact that spatial mobility permits some members of a family to come in contact with and possibly adopt attitudes, values, and ways of thinking different from those held by other family members. The presence of

different attitudes, values, and ways of thinking within a family may, and often does, result in conflict and family disorganization. Potential disorganization is present in those families in which the husband, wife, and children are spatially separated over a long period, or are living together but see each other only briefly because of different work schedules.

One index of the increase in vertical mobility is the great increase in the proportion of sons, and to some extent daughters, who engage in occupations other than those of the parents.

Another index of vertical mobility is the degree of intermarriage between racial classes. This occurs almost exclusively between classes which are adjacent to each other. Engaging in a different occupation, or intermarriage, like spatial mobility, allows one to come in contact with ways of behavior different from those of the parental home, and tends to separate parents and their children.

The increase in ideational mobility is measured by the increase in publications, such as newspapers, periodicals, and books, the increase in the percentage of the population owning radios, and the increase in television sets. All these tend to introduce new ideas into the home.

When individual family members are exposed to and adopt the new ideas, the tendency is for conflict to arise and for those in conflict to become psychologically separated from each other.

31. What the passage tells us can be summarized by the statement:

- A) social development results in a decline in the importance of traditional families
- B) potential disorganization is present in the American family
- C) family disorganization is more or less the result of mobility
- D) the movement of a family is one of the factors in raising its social status

32. According to the passage, those who live in a traditional family _____.

- A) are less likely to quarrel with others because of conventionality and stability
- B) have to depend on their relatives and friends if they do not move away from it
- C) can get more help from their family members if they are in trouble
- D) will have more freedom of action and thought if they move away from it

33. Potential disorganization exists in those families in which _____.

- A) the husband, wife, and children work too hard
- B) the husband, wife, and children seldom get together
- C) both parents have to work full time
- D) the family members are subject to social pressures

34. Intermarriage and different occupations play an important role in family disorganization because _____.

- A) they enable the children to travel around without their parents' permission
- B) they allow one to find a good job and improve one's social status
- C) they enable the children to better understand the ways of behavior of their parents
- D) they permit one to come into contact with different ways of behavior and thinking

35. This passage suggests that a well-organized family is a family whose members _____.

- A) are not psychologically withdrawn from one another
- B) never quarrel with each other even when they disagree
- C) often help each other with true love and affection

D) are exposed to the same new ideas introduced by books, radios, and TV sets

Passage Four

Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage.

To call someone bird-brained in English means you think that person is silly or stupid. But will this description soon disappear from use in the light of recent research? It seems the English may have been unfair in association bird's brains with stupidity.

In an attempt to find out how different creatures see the world, psychologists at Brown University in the USA have been comparing the behaviour of birds and humans. One experiment has involved teaching pigeons to recognize letters of the English alphabet. The birds study in "classrooms", which are boxes equipped with a computer. After about four days of studying a particular letter, the pigeon has to pick out that letter from several displayed on the computer screen. Three male pigeons have learnt to distinguish all twenty-six letters of the alphabet in this way.

A computer record of the birds' four-month study period has shown surprising similarities between the pigeons' and human performance. Pigeons and people find the same letters easy, or hard, to tell apart. For example, 92 per cent of the time the pigeons could tell the letter D from the letter Z. But when faced with U and V (often confused by English children), the pigeons were right only 34 per cent of the time.

The results of the experiments so far have led psychologists to conclude that pigeons and humans observe things in similar ways. This suggests that there is something fundamental about the recognition process. If scientists could only discover just what this recognition process is it could be very useful for computer designers. The disadvantage of a present computer is that it can only do what a human being has programmed it to do and the programmer must give the computer precise, logical instructions. Maybe in the future, though, computers will be able to think like human beings.

36. The writer suggests that the expression "bird-brained" might be out of use soon because it is _____.

A) silly B) impolite C) unnecessary D) inappropriate

37. Psychologists have been experimenting with pigeons to find out whether the birds _____.

A) are really silly or stupid B) can learn to make ideas known to people
C) see the world as human beings do D) learn more quickly than children

38. U and V are confused by _____.

A) 92 per cent of pigeons B) many English children
C) most people learning English D) 34 per cent of English children

39. There are similarities in observing things by pigeons and humans _____.

A) because pigeons are taught by humans
B) because pigeons have brains more developed than other birds
C) because their basic ways to know the world are the same
D) because pigeons and humans have similar brains

40. The research may help _____.

A) computer designers B) computer salesmen C) psychologists D) teachers

1991 年 1 月

Part II Reading Comprehension (35 minutes)

Directions: There are 4 reading passages in this part. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). You should decide on the best choice and mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.

Passage One

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage.

Merchant and passenger ships are generally required to have a life preserver for every person aboard and, in many cases, a certain percentage of smaller sizes for children. According to United States Coast Guard requirements, life preservers must be simple in design, reversible, capable of being quickly adjusted to fit the uninitiated individual, and must be so designed as to support the wearer in the water in an upright or slightly backward position.

Sufficient buoyancy(浮力) to support the wearer should be retained by the life preserver after 48 hour in the water, and it should be reliable even after long period of storage. Thus it should be made of materials resistant to sunlight, gasoline, and oils, and it should be not easily set on fire.

The position in which the life preserver will support a person who jumps or falls into the water is most important, as is its tendency to turn the wearer in the water from a face-down position to an upright or slightly backward position, with his face clear of the water, even when the wearer is exhausted or unconscious.

The method of adjustment to the body should be simple, and self-evident to uninitiated persons even in the dark under the confused conditions which follow a disaster. Thus, the life preserver should be reversible, so that it is nearly impossible to set it on wrong. Catches, straps, and ties should be kept to a minimum. In addition, the life preserver must be adjustable to the wide variety of shapes and sizes of wearers, since this greatly affects the position of floating and the self-righting qualities. A suitable life preserver should also be comfortable to wear at all times, in and out of the water, not so heavy as to encourage to take it off on shipboard while the ship is in danger, nor so burdensome that it hinders a person in the water while trying to swim.

21. The passage is mainly about _____.

- A) the uses of life preservers B) the design of life preservers
- C) the materials for life preservers D) the buoyancy of life preservers

22. According to the passage, a life preserver should be first of all, _____.

- A) adjustable B) comfortable C) self-evident D) self-righting

23. United States Coast Guard does NOT require the life preserver to be made _____.

- A) with as few strings as possible B) capable of being worn on both sides
- C) according to each wearer's size D) comfortable and light to wear

24. By "the uninitiated individual" (Para. 1, line 4) the author refers to the person _____.
A) who has not been instructed how to use a life preserver
B) who has a little experience in using a life preserver
C) who uses a life preserver without permission
D) who becomes nervous before a disaster
25. What would happen if a person were supported by the life preserver in a wrong position?
A) The waves would move him backwards. B) The water would choke him.
C) He would immediately sink to the bottom. D) He would be exhausted or unconscious.

Passage Two

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage.

A hundred years ago it was assumed and scientifically "proved" by economists that the laws of society made it necessary to have a vast army of poor and jobless people in order to keep the economy going. Today, hardly anybody would dare to voice this principle. It is generally accepted that nobody should be excluded from the wealth Western industrialized countries, a system of insurance has been introduced which guarantees everyone a minimum of subsistence(生活维持费) in case of unemployment, sickness and old age. I would go one step further and argue that, even if these conditions are not present, everyone has the right to receive the means to subsist(维持生活), in other words, he can claim this subsistence minimum without having to have any "reason". I would suggest, however, that it should be limited to a definite period of time, let's say two years, so as to avoid the encouraging of an abnormal attitude which refused any kind of social obligation.

This may sound like a fantastic proposal, but so, I think, our insurance system would have sounded to people a hundred years ago. The main objection to such a scheme would be that if each person were entitled to receive minimum support, people would not work. This assumption rests on the fallacy of the inherent laziness in human nature, actually, aside from abnormally lazy people, there would be very few who would not want to earn more than the minimum, and who would prefer to do nothing rather than work.

However, the suspicions against a system of guaranteed subsistence minimum are not groundless, from the standpoint of those who want to use ownership of capital for the purpose of forcing others to accept the work conditions they offer. If nobody were forced to accept work in order not to starve, work would have to be sufficiently interesting and attractive to induce one to accept it. Freedom of contract is possible only if both parties are free to accept and reject it; in the present capitalist system this is not the case.

But such a system would not only be the beginning of real freedom of contract between employers and employees, its principal advantage would be the improvement of freedom in inter-personal relationships in every sphere of daily life.

26. People used to think that poverty and unemployment were due to _____.
A) the slow development of the economy
B) the poor and jobless people's own faults
C) the lack of responsibility on the part of society
D) the large number of people who were not well-educated

27. Now it is widely accepted that _____.
A) the present system of social insurance should be improved
B) everybody should be granted a minimum of subsistence without any "reason"
C) everybody has the right to share in the wealth of the country
D) people have to change their attitude towards the poor
28. The writer argues that a system of social insurance should _____.
A) provide benefits for the sick, old and unemployed
B) encourage people to take on more social obligations
C) guarantee everyone the right to be employed
D) provide everyone with the right to a minimum subsistence for a certain period
29. The word "fallacy" (Para. 2. L. 4) means _____.
A) doubt B) fact C) strong argument D) wrong belief
30. According to the writer, a system of guaranteed subsistence minimum _____.
A) demands too much from society B) makes freedom of contract impossible
C) helps people take interest in their work
D) helps bring about changes in the relationship among people

Passage Three

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage.

The newborn can see the difference between various shapes and patterns from birth. He prefers patterns to dull or bright solid colors and looks longer at stripes and angles than at circular patterns. Within three weeks, however, his preference shifts dramatically to the human face.

Why should a baby with so little visual experience attend more to a human face than to any other kind of pattern? Some scientists think this preference represents a built in advantage for the human species. The object of prime importance to the physically helpless infant is a human being. Babies seem to have a natural tendency to the human face as potentially rewarding. Researchers also point out that the newborn wisely relies more on pattern than on outline, size, or color. Pattern remains stable, while outline changes with point of view; size, with distance from an object; and brightness and color, with lighting.

Mothers have always claimed that they could see their newborns looking at them as they held them, despite what they have been told. The experts who thought that perception(知觉) had to await physical development and the consequence of action were wrong for several reasons. Earlier research techniques were less sophisticated than they are today. Physical skills were once used to indicate perception of objects - skills like visual tracking and reaching for an object, both of which the newborn does poorly. Then, too, assumptions that the newborn's eye and brain were too immature for anything as sophisticated as pattern recognition caused opposing data to be thrown away. Since perception of form was widely believed to follow perception of more "basic" qualities such as color and brightness, the possibility of its presence from birth was rejected.

31. What does a newborn baby like to see most?
A) Bright colors. B) Circular patterns. C) Stripes and angles. D) Various shapes.

32. The newborn pays more attention to a human face than any other kind of objects because _____.
A) he sees a human face more often than any other kind of pattern
B) he has an inherent ability to regard a human being as helpful
C) a human face is the most complex pattern he can see
D) a human face is often accompanied by a pleasant voice
33. Contrary to what they believe, mothers have been told that newborns _____.
A) care little about a human face B) can't track their movements
C) can't see their faces D) can easily perceive brightness
34. In earlier researches on the newborn's perception, scientists _____.
A) ignored evidence contrary to their assumptions
B) believed that perception of form comes before perception of color and brightness
C) opposed throwing away effective data
D) proved that physical skills come after visual perception
35. The main idea of the passage is that _____.
A) research techniques are of vital importance scientific investigation
B) the findings of earlier scientific researchers often prove wrong
C) newborns can perceive forms from birth
D) more often than not the claims of mothers are reliable

Passage Four

Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage.

Albert Einstein recalled his learning problems philosophically: "My intellectual(智力的) development was slow, as a result of which I began to wonder about space and time only when I had already grown up. Naturally, I could go deeper into the problem than a child." And so, 11 years after dismissal from school, young Albert Einstein published the theory of relativity that changed our understanding of the universe.

No one in this century has been more widely recognized as a genius than Einstein. Yet his problems with early intellectual development and his peculiar gifts cast great doubt on all our conventional ideas about genius, intelligence or "I.Q."(智商). On the one hand, Einstein showed early defects in abilities that our mental tests value; on the other hand, his special intellectual faculties went far beyond most definitions of intelligence. Moreover, their growth appears peculiarly gradual, contradicting the popular conception of intelligence as something inborn and fixed. His resolute persistence and his skills in playing games with ideas were apparently as decisive to his genius as any cutting edge of intellect(智能).

These powerful aspects of intelligence that conventional definitions overlooked are getting close attention in a new wave of research. This comes after years of earlier studies which exposed the narrowness of our usual measures of mental ability. Intelligence, it turns out, is multifaceted and marvelous; it includes personal characteristics, creativity skills and intellectual capabilities that show up on no test. What is most exciting is that some of these ill-defined abilities are possessed by many people. Just knowing about such neglected skills will help us discover and develop untapped(未开发的) potential-in ourselves and in our

children.

36. This passage is about _____.

- A) the development of Einstein's intellect
- B) the wide recognition of Einstein as a genius
- C) conventional ideas concerning genius
- D) an insight to the complexity of human intelligence

37. According to the passage, when Einstein was at school, he _____.

- A) fell behind other pupils
- B) was fond of studying philosophical problems
- C) was proud of his own diligence
- D) thought more deeply about the problems of space and time than his classmates

38. Which of the following led to Einstein's success?

- A) His good skills in game-playing. B) His diligence and powerful mind.
- C) His unusual insight into the conception of intelligence. D) His decisiveness in taking actions.

39. "Multifaceted" (Para. 3, Line 4) probably means _____.

- A) having many aspects B) having many abilities C) having many skills D) having many uses

40. According to the passage which of the following statements is TRUE'?

- A) Conventional intelligence tests are not reliable.
- B) For ordinary people intelligence is something inborn and fixed.
- C) Einstein was apparently a genius in playing games as well as in scientific research.
- D) Einstein's early defects in abilities contributed to his later mental development.

1991 年 6 月

Part II Reading Comprehension (35 minutes)

Directions: There are 4 reading passages in this part. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). You should decide on the best choice and mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.

Passage One

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage.

It is natural for young people to be critical of their parents at times and to blame them for most of the misunderstandings between them. They have always complained, more or less justly, that their parents are out of touch with modern ways; that they are possessive and dominant that they do not trust their children to deal with crises; that they talk too much about certain problems and that they have no sense of humour, at least in parent-child relationships.

I think it is true that parents often underestimate their teenage children and also forget how they themselves felt when young.

Young people often irritate their parents with their choices in clothes and hairstyles, in entertainers and music. This is not their motive. They feel cut off from the adult world into which they have not yet been accepted. So they create a culture and society of their own. Then, if it turns out that their music or entertainers or vocabulary or clothes or hairstyles irritate their parents, this gives them additional enjoyment. They feel they are superior, at least in a small way, and that they are leaders in style and taste.

Sometimes you are resistant, and proud because you do not want your parents to approve of what you do. If they did approve, it looks as if you are betraying your own age group. But in that case, you are assuming that you are the underdog: you can't win but at least you can keep your honour. This is a passive way of looking at things. It is natural enough after long years of childhood, when you were completely under your parents' control. But it ignores the fact that you are now beginning to be responsible for yourself.

If you plan to control your life, co-operation can be part of that plan. You can charm others, especially parents, into doing things the ways you want. You can impress others with your sense of responsibility and initiative, so that they will give you the authority to do what you want to do.

21. The author is primarily addressing _____.

- A) parents of teenagers
- B) newspaper readers
- C) those who give advice to teenagers
- D) teenagers

22. The first paragraph is mainly about _____.

- A) the teenagers' criticism of their parents
- B) misunderstandings between teenagers and their parents
- C) the dominance of the parents over their children

- D) the teenagers' ability to deal with crises
23. Teenagers tend to have strange clothes and hairstyles because they _____.
A) want to show their existence by creating a culture of their own
B) have a strong desire to be leaders in style and taste
C) have no other way to enjoy themselves better D) want to irritate their parents
24. Teenagers do not want their parents to approve of whatever they do because they _____.
A) have already been accepted into the adult world
B) feel that they are superior in a small way to the adults
C) are not likely to win over the adults D) have a desire to be independent
25. To improve parent-child relationships, teenagers are advised to be _____.
A) obedient B) responsible C) co-operative D) independent

Passage Two

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage.

The long years of food shortage in this country have suddenly given way to apparent abundance. Stores and shops are choked with food. Rationing(定量供应) is virtually suspended, and overseas suppliers have been asked to hold back deliveries. Yet, instead of joy, there is widespread uneasiness and confusion. Why do food prices keep on rising, when there seems to be so much more food about? Is the abundance only temporary, or has it come to stay? Does it mean that we need to think less now about producing more food at home? No one knows what to expect.

The recent growth of export surpluses on the world food market has certainly been unexpectedly great, partly because a strange sequence of two successful grain harvests. North America is now being followed by a third. Most of Britain's overseas suppliers of meat, too, are offering more this year and home production has also risen.

But the effect of all this on the food situation in this country has been made worse by a simultaneous rise in food prices, due chiefly to the gradual cutting down of government support for food. The shops are overstocked with food not only because there is more food available, but also because people, frightened by high prices, are buying less of it.

Moreover, the rise in domestic prices has come at a time when world prices have begun to fall, with the result that imported food, with the exception of grain, is often cheaper than the home-produced variety. And now grain prices, too, are falling. Consumers are beginning to ask why they should not be enabled to benefit from this trend.

The significance of these developments is not lost on farmers. The older generation have seen it all happen before. Despite the present price and market guarantees, farmers fear they are about to be squeezed between cheap food imports and a shrinking home market. Present production is running at 51 per cent above pre-war levels, and the government has called for an expansion to 60 per cent by 1956; but repeated Ministerial advice is carrying little weight and the expansion programme is not working very well.

26. Why is there "wide-spread uneasiness and confusion about the food situation in Britain?"
A) The abundant food supply is not expected to last.

- B) Britain is importing less food.
C) Despite the abundance, food prices keep rising.
D) Britain will cut back on its production of food.
27. The main reason for the rise in food prices is that _____.
A) people are buying less food
B) the government is providing less financial support for agriculture
C) domestic food production has decreased
D) imported food is driving prices higher
28. Why didn't the government's expansion programme work very well?
A) Because the farmers were uncertain about the financial support the government guaranteed.
B) Because the farmers were uncertain about the benefits of expanding production.
C) Because the farmers were uncertain about whether foreign markets could be found for their produce.
D) Because the older generation of farmers were strongly against the programmer.
29. The decrease in world food price was a result of _____.
A) a sharp fall in the purchasing power of the consumers
B) a sharp fall in the cost of food production
C) the overproduction of food in the food-importing countries
D) the overproduction on the part of the main food-exporting countries
30. What did the future look like for Britain's food production at the time this article was written?
A) The fall in world food prices would benefit British food producers.
B) An expansion of food production was at hand.
C) British food producers would receive more government financial support.
D) It looks depressing despite government guarantees.

Passage Three

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage.

It is hard to predict how science is going to turn out, and if it is really good science it is impossible to predict. If the things to be found are actually new, they are by definition unknown in advance. You cannot make choices in this matter. You either have science or you don't, and if you have it you are obliged to accept the surprising and disturbing pieces of information, along with the neat and promptly useful bits.

The only solid piece of scientific truth about which I feel totally confident is that we are profoundly ignorant about nature. Indeed, I regard this as the major discovery of the past hundred years of biology. It is, in its way, an illumination piece of news. It would have amazed the brightest minds of the 18th century Enlightenment(启蒙运动) to be told by any of us how little we know and how bewildering seems the way ahead. It is this sudden confrontation with the depth and scope of ignorance that represents the most significant contribution of the 20th century science to the human intellect. In earlier times, we either pretended to understand how things worked or ignored the problem, or simply made up

stories to fill the gaps. Now that we have begun exploring in earnest, we are getting glimpses of how huge the questions are, and how far from being answered. Because of this, we are depressed. It is not so bad being ignorant if you are totally ignorant; the hard thing is knowing in some detail the reality of ignorance, the worst spots and here and there the not-so-bad spots, but no true light at the end of the tunnel nor even any tunnels that can yet be trusted.

But we are making a beginning, and there ought to be some satisfaction. There are probably no questions we can think up that can't be answered, sooner or later, including even the matter of consciousness. To be sure, there may well be questions we can't think up, ever, and therefore limits to the reach of human intellect, but that is another matter. Within our limits, we should be able to work our way through to all our answers, if we keep at it long enough, and pay attention.

31. According to the author, really good science _____.

- A) would surprise the brightest minds of the 18th century Enlightenment
- B) will produce results which cannot be foreseen
- C) will help people to make the right choice in advance
- D) will bring about disturbing results

32. It can be inferred from the passage that scientists of the 18th century _____.

- A) thought that they knew a great deal and could solve most problems of science
- B) were afraid of facing up to the realities of scientific research
- C) knew that they were ignorant and wanted to know more about nature
- D) did more harm than good in promoting man's understanding of nature

33. Which of the following statements is NOT true of scientists in earlier times?

- A) They invented false theories to explain things they didn't understand.
- B) They falsely claimed to know all about nature.
- C) They did not believe in results from scientific observation.
- D) They paid little attention to the problems they didn't understand.

34. What is the author's attitude towards science?

- A) He is depressed because of the ignorance of scientists.
- B) He is doubtful because of the enormous difficulties confronting it.
- C) He is confident though he is aware of the enormous difficulties confronting it.
- D) He is delighted because of the illuminating scientific findings.

35. The author believes that _____.

- A) man can find solutions to whatever questions concerning nature he can think up
- B) man cannot solve all the problems he can think up because of the limits of human intellect
- C) sooner or later man can think up all the questions concerning nature and answer them
- D) questions concerning consciousness are outside the scope of scientific research

Passage Four

Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage.

Greenspace facilities are contributing to an important extent to the quality of the urban environment. Fortunately it is no longer necessary that every lecture or every book about this

subject has to start with the proof of this idea. At present, it is generally accepted, although more as a self-evident statement than on the base of a closely-reasoned scientific proof. The recognition of the importance of greenspaces in the urban environment is a first step on the right way, this does not mean, however, that sufficient details are known about the functions of greenspace in towns and about the way in which the inhabitants are using these spaces. As to this rather complex subject I shall, within the scope of this lecture, enter into one aspect only, namely the recreative function of greenspace facilities.

The theoretical separation of living, working, traffic and recreation which for many years has been used in town-and-country planning, has in my opinion resulted in disproportionate attention for forms of recreation far from home, whereas there was relatively little attention for improvement of recreative possibilities in the direct neighbourhood of the home. We have come to the conclusion that this is not right, because an important part of the time which we do not pass in sleeping or working, is used for activities at and around home. So it is obvious that recreation in the open air has to begin at the street-door of the house. The urban environment has to offer as many recreation activities as possible, and the design of these has to be such that more obligatory activities can also have a recreative aspect.

The very best standard of living is nothing if it is not possible to take a pleasant walk in the district, if the children cannot be allowed to play in the streets, because the risks of traffic are too great, if during shopping you can nowhere find a spot for enjoying for a moment the nice weather, in short, if you only feel yourself at home after the street-door of your house is closed after you.

36. According to the author, the importance of greenspaces in the urban environment _____.

- A) is still unknown B) is usually neglected
- C) is being closely studied D) has been fully recognized

37. The theoretical separation of living, working, traffic and recreation has led to _____.

- A) the disproportion of recreation facilities in the neighbourhood
- B) the location of recreation facilities far from home
- C) relatively little attention for recreative possibilities
- D) the improvement of recreative possibilities in the neighbourhood

38. The author suggests that the recreative possibilities of green space should be provided _____.

- A) in special areas B) in the suburbs
- C) in the neighbourhood of the house D) in gardens and parks

39. According to the author, greenspace facilities should be designed in such a way that _____.

- A) more obligatory activities might take on a recreative aspect
- B) more and more people might have access to them
- C) an increasing number of recreative activities might be developed
- D) recreative activities might be brought into our homes

40. The main idea of this passage is that _____.

- A) better use of greenspace facilities should be made so as to improve the quality of our life
- B) attention must be directed to the improvement of recreative possibilities

- C) the urban environment is providing more recreation activities than it did many years ago
- D) priority must be given to the development of obligatory activities

1992 年 1 月

Part II Reading Comprehension (35 minutes)

Directions: There are 4 reading passages in this part. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). You should decide on the best choice and mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.

Passage One

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage.

Lecturing as a method of teaching is so frequently under attack today from educational psychologists and by students that some justification is needed to keep it. Critics believe that it results in passive methods of learning which tend to be less effective than those which fully engage the learner. They also maintain that students have no opportunity to ask questions and must all receive the same content at the same pace, that they are exposed only to one teacher's interpretation of subject matter which will certainly be limited and that, anyway, few lectures rise above dullness. Nevertheless, in a number of inquiries this pessimistic evaluation of lecturing as a teaching method proves not to be general among students although they do fairly often comment on poor lecturing techniques.

Students praise lectures which are clear and orderly outlines in which basic principles are emphasized but dislike too numerous digressions(离题) or lectures which consist in part of the contents of a textbook. Students of science subjects consider that a lecture is a good way to introduce a new subject, putting it in its value as a period of discussion of problems and possible solutions with their lecturer. They do not look for inspiration(灵感) - this is more commonly mentioned by teachers - but arts students look for originality in lectures. Medical and dental students who have reports on teaching methods, or specifically on lecturing, suggest that there should be fewer lectures or that, at the least, more would be unpopular.

21. The passage states that _____.

- A) few students dislike lecturing as a teaching method
- B) lecturing is a good method of teaching
- C) lecturing as a teaching method proves to be uninspiring
- D) most students like lectures because they can fully engage the learner

22. According to the critics, _____.

- A) lectures can't make students active in their studies
- B) some lecturers' knowledge of their subjects limited
- C) most lectures are similar in content D) few lectures are dull

23. According to this passage, students dislike lectures which _____.

- A) introduce methods not included in the textbook
- B) present many problems for discussion
- C) always wander from the subject D) stress the main points

24. Lecturing as a teaching method is less appreciated by _____.

A) dental teachers B) medical students C) arts lecturers D) science learners

25. According to the author, the evaluation of lecturing as a teaching method by educational psychologists is _____.

A) defensive B) conservative C) realistic D) negative

Passage Two

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage.

From the moment that an animal is born it has to make decisions. It has to decide which of the things around it are for eating, and which are to be avoided when to attack and when to run away. The animal is, in effect, playing a complicated and potentially very dangerous game with its environment, discomfort or destruction.

This is a difficult and unpleasant business and few animals would survive if they had to start from the beginning and learn about the world wholly by trial and error, for there are the have possible decisions which would prove fatal. So we find, in practice, that the game is always arranged in favour of the young animal in one way or another. Either the animal is protected during the early stages of its learning about the world around it, or the knowledge of which way to respond is built into its nervous system from the start.

The fact that animals behave sensibly can be attributed partly to what we might call genetic(遗传的) learning, to distinguish it from the individual learning that an animal does in the course of its own life time. Genetic learning is learning by a species as a whole, and it is achieved by selection of those members of each generation that happen to behave in the right way. However, genetic learning depends upon a prediction that the future will more or less exactly resemble the past. The more variable individual experience is likely to be, the less efficient is genetic learning as a means of getting over the problems of the survival game. It is not surprising to find that very few species indeed depend wholly upon genetic learning. In the great majority of animals, behaviour is a compound of individual experience and genetic learning to behave in particular ways.

26. According to the first paragraph, the survival game is considered potentially very dangerous because _____.

- A) animals are constantly threatened by attacks
- B) wrong decisions will lead to the disappearance of a species
- C) decisions made by an animal may turn out to be fatal
- D) few animals can survive in their struggle with the environment

27. It is implied but not directly stated in the passage that most animals _____.

- A) are likely to make wrong decisions
- B) have made correct decisions for their survival
- C) depend entirely on their parents in learning about the world around them
- D) survive by means of individual learning

28. Genetic learning is effective only if _____.

- A) the survival game is arranged in favour of the young animals
- B) the animals can adapt themselves to the changing surroundings
- C) circumstances remain more or less the same

- D) the animals have varied individual experiences
29. The best TITLE for this passage would be _____.
 A) The Decision-Making Ability of Animals B) Survival and Environment
 C) Reward and Penalty for Animals D) Behaviour and Survival
30. How is genetic leaning achieved?
 A) It is inherited from animals with keen observation.
 B) It is passed down from those animals that behave in the correct way.
 C) It is taught to the young generation.
 D) It is learned by the new generation through trial and error.

Passage Three

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage.

Scientists, like other human beings, have their hopes and fears, their passions and disappointments and their strong emotions may sometimes interrupt the course of clear thinking and sound practice. But science is also self-correcting. The most fundamental principles and conclusions may be challenged. The steps in a reasoned argument must be set out for all to see. Experiments must be capable of being carried out by other scientists. The history of science is full of cases where previously accepted theories have been entirely overthrown, to be replaced by new ideas which more adequately explain the data.

While there is an understandable inertia - usually lasting about one generation - such revolution in scientific thought is widely accepted as a necessary and desirable element of scientific progress. Indeed, the reasoned criticism of a prevailing belief is a service to the supporters of that belief; if they are incapable of defending it, they are well-advised to abandon it. This self-questioning and error-correcting aspect of the scientific method is its most striking property and sets it off from many other areas of human endeavor, such as religion and fine arts.

The idea of science as a method rather than as a body of knowledge is not widely appreciated outside of science, or indeed in some corridors inside of science. Vigorous criticism is constructive in science more than in some other areas of human endeavor because in it there are adequate standards of validity which can be agreed upon by competent scientists the world over.

The objective of such criticism is not to suppress but rather to encourage the advance of new ideas: those which survive a firm skeptical(怀疑的) examination have a fighting chance of being right, or at least useful.

31. Science is self-correcting because its theories _____.
 A) have to be revised constantly to conform with ideas which explain the data better
 B) have reflected the most fundamental principles of nature
 C) are, more often than not, based on inadequate data
 D) must be set out for all to see
32. It can be learned from the context that the word "inertia" (Para. 2, Line 1) most probably means _____.
 A) strong resolution B) unwillingness to change C) a period of time D) prevailing belief

33. The "revolution in scientific thought" (Para. 2, Line 2) refers to _____.
A) acceptance of the reasoned criticisms of prevailing scientific theories
B) the continuous overthrow of existing scientific theories
C) the adequate explanation of the data in prevailing scientific theories
D) the major discoveries that represent breakthroughs in the history of scientific progress
34. The author says that the most striking property of the scientific method is its self-questioning and error-correcting aspect, because it is this aspect that _____.
A) is indispensable to the advance of science
B) is most widely appreciated by scientists
C) helps scientists to abandon anything they cannot defend
D) sets science off from many other areas of human endeavor
35. The word "it" (Para. 3, Line 4) refers to "_____."
A) vigorous criticism B) scientific method C) human endeavor D) science

Passage Four

Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage.

My father's reaction to the bank building at 43rd Street and Fifth Avenues in New York City was immediate and definite: "You won't catch me putting my money in there!" he declared. "Not in that glass box!"

Of course, my father is a gentleman of the old school, a member of the generation to whom a good deal of modern architecture is upsetting, but I am convinced that his negative response was not so much to the architecture as to a violation of his concept of the nature of money.

In his generation money was thought of as a real commodity(实物) that could be carried, or stolen. Consequently, to attract the custom of a sensible man, a bank had to have heavy walls, barred windows, and bronze doors, to affirm the fact, however untrue, that money would be safe inside. If a building's design made it appear impenetrable the institution was necessarily reliable, and the meaning of the heavy wall as an architecture symbol dwelt in the prevailing attitude toward money.

But that attitude toward money has of course changed. Excepting pocket money, cash of any kind is now rarely used; money as a tangible commodity has largely been replaced by credit.

A deficit(赤字) economy, accompanied by huge expansion, has led us to think of money as a product of the creative imagination. The banker no longer offers us a safe; he offers us a service - a service in which the most valuable element is the creativity for the invention of large numbers. It is in no way surprising, in view of this change in attitude, that we are witnessing the disappearance of the heavy-walled bank.

Just as the older bank emphasized its strength, this bank by its architecture boasts of its imaginative powers. From this point of view it is hard to say where architecture ends and human assertion(人们的说法) begins.

36. The main idea of this passage is that _____.
A) money is not as valuable as it was in the past

- B) changes have taken place in both the appearance and the concept of banks
 - C) the architectural style of the older bank is superior to that of the modern bank
 - D) prejudice makes the older generation think that the modern bank is unreliable
37. What are the attitudes of the older generation and the younger generation toward money?
- A) The former thinks more of it than the latter.
 - B) The younger generation values money more than the older generation.
 - C) Both generations rely on the imaginative power of bankers to make money.
 - D) The former regards it as a real commodity while the latter considers it to be a means to produce more money.
38. The word "tangible" (Para. 4 Line 2) refers to something _____.
- A) that is precious
 - B) that is usable
 - C) that can be touched
 - D) that can be reproduced
39. According to this passage, a modern banker should be _____.
- A) ambitious and friendly
 - B) reliable and powerful
 - C) sensible and impenetrable
 - D) imaginative and creative
40. It can be inferred from the passage that the author's attitude towards the new trend in banking is _____.
- A) cautious
 - B) regretful
 - C) positive
 - D) hostile

1992 年 6 月

Part II Reading Comprehension (35 minutes)

Directions: There are 4 reading passages in this part. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). You should decide on the best choice and mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.

Passage One

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage.

What do Charles Darwin, Nicholas Copernicus and Frank J. Sulloway have in common?

The first two, of course, were revolutionary scientific thinkers: Copernicus established that the Earth revolves around the sun; Darwin discovered natural selection. And Sulloway? He's a historian of science at Massachusetts Institute of Technology who has discovered something else these two men - and, indeed, most of the major pioneers in science over the last 400 years - have in common: they were, like Sulloway himself, preceded in birth by at least one other brother or sister. Birth order, he found, is the most reliable indicator of whether a scientist will embrace or attack radical new ideas.

The third of four children, Sulloway has spent 20 years searching out the birth order of 2,784 scientists who were on one side or the other of 28 scientific revolutions since the 16th century. He discovered that 23 of the 28 revolutions were led by later-borns.

Sulloway focused on the male-dominated world of science and the sole issue he measured was willingness to challenge established opinions. Those least likely to accept new theories were firstborns with younger brothers or sisters. The most radical were younger sons with at least one older brother.

According to Sulloway's theory, firstborn children identify more readily with parental authority because, among other things, they are often put in charge of younger brothers or sisters.

Through this identification, firstborns absorb the norms(规范, 准则) and values of society in ways that subsequent children do not. The older child gets responsibility. The younger one tests the limits, tries to see what he can get away with.

21. What is the main idea of the passage?

- A) Later-borns are more intelligent than firstborns.
- B) Revolutionary thinkers tend to recognize the influence of birth order.
- C) Major scientists always have something in common in their way of thinking.
- D) One's behaviour is often determined by birth order.

22. The historian of science mentioned in the passage is _____ of the family.

- A) the youngest child
- B) neither the eldest nor the youngest child
- C) the only child
- D) the eldest child

23. The 2,784 scientists Sulloway studied _____.

- A) had led 23 of the 28 scientific revolutions

- B) were preceded in birth by at least one brother or sister
 - C) had either supported or opposed revolutionary ideas
 - D) had dominated the world of science for 400 years
24. According to Sulloway's theory, who is most likely to challenge established ideas of science?
- A) The only son with younger sisters.
 - B) Those who identify more readily with parental authority.
 - C) The only child of a family.
 - D) A person with at least one older brother or sister.
25. The author's attitude towards Sulloway's birth order theory is _____.
 A) critical B) defensive C) neutral D) inconsistent

Passage Two

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage.

The individual mobility, convenience, and status given by the private passenger car offer a seemingly unbeatable attraction. In 1987, a record 126,000 cars rolled off assembly lines each working day, and close to 400 million vehicles choke up the world's streets today.

But the car's usefulness to the individual stands in sharp contrast to the costs and burdens that society must shoulder to provide an automobile-centered transportation system. Since the days of Henry Ford, societies have made a steady stream of laws to protect drivers from each other and themselves, as well as to protect the general public from the unintended effects of massive automobile use. Law makers have struggled over the competing goals of unlimited mobility and the individual's fight to be free of the noise, pollution, and physical dangers that the automobile often brings.

Prior to the seventies, the auto's usefulness and assured role in society were hardly questioned. Even worries about uprising gas prices and future fuel availability subsided (减退) in the eighties almost as quickly as they had emerged. Car sales recovered, driving is up, and wealthy customers are once more shopping for high performance cars.

The motor vehicle industry's apparent success in dealing with the challenges of the seventies has obscured the harmful long-term trends of automobile centered transportation. Rising gasoline consumption will before long put increased pressure on oil production capacities. In addition, as more and more people can afford their own cars and as mass motorization takes hold, traffic jam becomes a tough problem. And motor vehicles are important contributors to urban air pollution, acid rain, and global warming.

Society's interest in fuel supply security, the integrity of its cities, and protection of the environment calls for a fundamental rethinking of the automobile's role. Stricter fuel economy and pollution standards are the most obvious and immediate measures that can be adopted. But they can only be part of the answer. In the years ahead, the challenge will be to develop innovative(革新的) transportation policies.

26. Which of the following is TRUE according to the first paragraph?
- A) A good car indicates its owner's high social position.
 - B) A good car allows its owner to travel free.

- C) A car provides its owner with a sense of safety.
 D) A car adds to its owner's attractiveness.
27. The phrase "rolled off assembly lines" (Para. 1, Lines 2) means _____.
 A) "were turned out from factories" B) "moved along production lines"
 C) "moved along the streets" D) "were lined up in the streets"
28. The passage states that there is _____.
 A) a sharp contrast between the cost and usefulness of the cars
 B) a sharp contrast between the cost and performance of the cars
 C) a sharp conflict between car drivers and traffic rules
 D) a sharp contradiction between the convenience of car owners and the burdens of society
29. It is implied that the auto's assured role in society is _____.
 A) threatened by the rising gas prices B) challenged by a series of fundamental problems
 C) protected by law D) firmly established
30. Stricter fuel economy and pollution standards are _____.
 A) only part of the solution to massive automobile use
 B) the best way to cope with the massive use of cars
 C) innovative transportation policies
 D) future policies of the automobile industry

Passage Three

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage.

While America's grade-school and high-school system is coming under attack, one fact remains: U.S. universities are among the best in the world. Since World War II, American scientists - mostly working in universities or colleges - have won more than half of all Nobel Prizes in physics and medicine. Foreign students rush to the United States by the tens of thousands; last year they earned more than one quarter of the doctoral degrees awarded in the country. Yet while American universities produce great research and great graduate programme, they sometimes pay little attention to the task that lies at their very core: the teaching of undergraduate students.

In an era of \$20,000 academic years, college presidents can no longer afford to ignore the creeping rot at their core. In speeches and interviews the nation's higher educators have rediscovered teaching. Robert Rosenzweig, president of the Association of American Universities, said: "Our organization was never very concerned about teaching. In the last 18 months, we have spent more time on undergraduate education than on any other subject."

Despite such promising efforts, no one doubts that research still outranks teaching at the leading universities, not least because it is a surer and faster way to earn status. Some people don't think it has to be that way. They argue that the reward system for college faculty can be changed, so that professors will be encouraged to devote more time and effort to teaching. They say that they are beginning to believe that the 1990s may come to be remembered as the decade of the undergraduate.

That would bring it full circle. For more than two centuries after the founding of Harvard College in 1636, the instruction of undergraduate students was an essential condition of

American higher education.

31. Which of the following would be the best TITLE for this passage?

- A) University Education in the U.S. B) University Education Challenged
- C) Teaching and Research in Universities D) Undergraduate Teaching Rediscovered

32. The first sentence in the second paragraph means that _____.

- A) with a budget of \$ 20,000, presidents find it difficult to keep their universities going
- B) with the increase in fees, educators feel obliged to improve undergraduate teaching
- C) with a \$20,000 budget, presidents find it difficult to stop the creeping rot in their universities
- D) with the decrease in fees, educators can't afford to lay equal stress on both research and teaching

33. According to paragraph 3, some people think that the reward system for teachers should be changed so that _____.

- A) more emphasis will be laid on teaching
- B) leading universities can further raise their status
- C) effort can be directed to graduate instruction
- D) the 1990's will become a decade of the-undergraduate

34. According to the passage, at the leading American universities _____.

- A) research is declining in importance
- B) teaching is now ranked above research
- C) teaching is a sure way to gain position
- D) more importance is attached to research than to teaching

35. It is implied in the passage that about 150 years ago undergraduate instruction_____.

- A) was already threatened by research work
- B) began to be neglected in most universities
- C) constituted the fundamental part of higher education
- D) began to undergo rapid changes

Passage Four

Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage.

In the final years before the beginning of the Civil War, the view that the Negro was different, even inferior, was widely held in the United States. At Peoria, Illinois, in October 1854, Abraham Lincoln asked what stand the opponents of slavery should take regarding Negroes.

"Free them, and make them politically and socially our equals? My own feelings will not admit of this; and if mine would, we well know that those of the great mass, of white people will not. Whether this feeling accords with justice and sound judgement, is not the sole question, if indeed, it is any part of it. A universal feeling, whether well or ill founded, cannot be safely disregarded. We cannot, then, make them equals."

The Lincoln statement was clear and direct, and it doubtless represented the views of most Americans in the 1850's. Most of those who heard him or read his speech were of the same opinion as he. In later years, the Peoria speech would be used by those who taught to

damage Lincoln's reputation as a champion of the rights of the Negro. In 1964, the White Citizens' Councils reprinted portions of the speech in large advertisements in the daily press and insisted that Lincoln shared their views on the desirability of maintaining two distinct worlds of race.

Lincoln could not have overcome the nation's strong inclination toward racial separation if he had tried. And he did not try very hard. When he set about forming Negro troops later, he was content not only to set Negroes apart in a unit called "U.S. Colored Troops," but also to have Negro privates(列兵) receive \$10 per month including clothing, while whites of the same rank received \$13 per month plus clothing. Only the firm refusal of many Negro troops to accept unequal pay finally forced Congress to equalize compensation, for white and Negro soldiers.

The fight for union that became also a fight for freedom never became a fight for equality or for the creation of one racial world.

36. In 1854, Abraham Lincoln believed that _____.

- A) it was practical to give equal rights to Negroes
- B) Negroes should have equal rights
- C) racial equality for Negroes was impossible
- D) most white people would oppose giving freedom to Negroes

37. In the 1850's, the nation's inclination toward racial separation was _____.

- A) disregarded by Congress B) challenged by Lincoln
- C) too strong to overcome D) based on sound judgement

38. In 1964, the White Citizens' Councils reprinted the Peoria speech in order to _____.

- A) damage Lincoln's reputation B) defend their own viewpoints
- C) criticize Lincoln's views on racial equality D) defend Lincoln's reputation

39. From the passage, we can conclude that Lincoln_____.

- A) helped Negroes fight for freedom only B) gave Negroes equal pay
- C) treated white and Negro soldiers equally D) helped to create one racial world

40. The purpose of the Civil War was _____.

- A) to establish equality of all people B) to maintain the union of the country
- C) to do away with racial separation D) to end racial injustice

1993 年 1 月

Part II Reading Comprehension (35 minutes)

Directions: There are 4 reading passages in this part. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). You should decide on the best choice and mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.

Passage One

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage.

Protests at the use of animals in research have taken a new and fearful character in Britain with the attempted murder of two British scientists by the terrorist technique of the pre-planted car-bomb.

The research community will rightly be alarmed at these developments, which have two objectives: to arouse public attention and to frighten people working in research with animals. The first need is that everything should be done to identify those responsible for the crimes and to put them on trial. The Defence Research Society has taken the practical step of offering a reward of 10,000 pounds for information leading to those responsible, but past experience is not encouraging. People are unlikely to be tempted by such offers. The professional police will similarly be confronted by the usual problem of finding a needle in a haystack.

That is why the intellectual(知识分子) community in Britain and elsewhere must act more vigorously in its own defence. There are several steps that can be taken, of which the chief one is to demand of all the organizations that exist with the declared objectives of safeguarding the interests of animals that they should declare clearly where they stand on violence towards people. And it will not be enough for the chairmen and chairwomen of these organizations to utter placatory(安抚的) statements on behalf of all their members. These people should also undertake that it will be a test of continuing membership in their organizations that members and would be members should declare that they will take no part in acts of violence against human beings. Even such undertakings would not be fully effective: people, after all, can lie. But at least they would distinguish the organizations entitled to a continuing voice in the dialogue with the research community about the rights of animals in research from the organizations that deserve no say.

21. The words "these developments" (Para. 2, Line 1) most probably refer to _____.

- A) the acts of violence against scientists
- B) the use of animals in research
- C) the techniques of planting bombs in cars
- D) the establishment of new animal protection organization

22. Which of the following is TRUE according to the passage?

- A) The police abandoned their efforts to find the criminals.
- B) The terrorists escaped with the help of their organizations.
- C) The attempted murder caused grave anxiety among British scientists.

- D) People sympathized murder caused grave anxiety among British scientists.
23. The author's purpose in writing his article is to demand that animal-protecting organizations _____.
A) declare their objectives clearly B) give up the use of violence
C) continue the dialogue with the scientific community
D) help to find those responsible for the attempted murder
24. In the author's opinion _____.
A) since people can lie, the problem about their rights of scientists can't be solved
B) animal-protecting organizations about be held responsible for acts of violence against scientists
C) animal protection organizations should be declared illegal
D) the scientists should take effective measures to protect themselves
25. What does the word "they" (Para. 3, Line 4) refer to?
A) The animal-protecting organizations.
B) The organizations that will talk with the research community.
C) Those who support the use of animals in research.
D) Those who support the animal-protection organizations.

Passage Two

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage.

The earlier type of suburb, which was most dependent on the railroad, had a special advantage that could be fully appreciated only after it had disappeared. These suburbs, spread out along a railroad line, were discontinuous and properly spaced; and without the aid of legislation(法规) they were limited in population as well as area; for the biggest rarely held as many as ten thousand people, and under five thousand was more usual. In 1950, for example, Bronxville, New York, a typical upper-class suburb, had 6,778 people, while Riverside, Illinois, founded as early as 1869, had only 9,153.

The size and scale of the suburb, that of neighborhood unit, was not entirely the result of its open planning, which favored low densities. Being served by a railroad line, with station stops from three to five miles apart, there was a natural limit to the spread of any particular community. House had to be sited "within easy walking distance of the railroad station," as some old residents would point out; and only those wealthy enough to afford a horse and a carriage dared to penetrate farther into the open country.

Through its spaced station stops, the railroad suburb was at first kept from spreading or excessively increasing in numbers, for a natural greenbelt, often still under cultivation as park, gardens, remained between the suburbs and increased the available recreation area. Occasionally, in a few happy areas like Westchester, between 1915 and 1935 a parkway, like the Bronx River parkway, accompanied by continuous strip of park for pedestrian(散步的人) use, not yet overrun by a constant stream of urban traffic, added to the perfection of the whole suburban pattern. Whatever one might say of the social disadvantages this was in many ways a perfect physical environment. But it lasted less than a generation.

26. What was the special advantage of the old type of suburb?

- A) Its nearness to the railroad. B) The vastness of its open space.
C) Its small size in area and population. D) The high social status of its residents.
27. The size of the old suburb was limited because _____.
A) people wanted to live near a railroad station
B) it was originally planned by railroad companies
C) there was a law governing the size of the suburb
D) local inhabitants didn't like to out in the country
28. "Happy areas" (Para. 3, Line 4) were areas where _____.
A) life was enjoyed by everyone B) more roads were built to bypass the heavy traffic
C) a greenbelt was available solely for recreation D) people could have lots of fun
29. It is evident that the writer _____.
A) finds urban life uncomfortable B) prefers life in the countryside
C) feels disappointed in the changes of suburbs D) advocates the idea of returning to nature
30. The topic discussed in the passage is "_____".
A) the size and scale of suburban neighborhood units B) the advantage of old-type suburbs
C) the location of railroad stations D) the concept of the suburban pattern

Passage Three

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage.

Recent stories in the newspapers and magazines suggest that teaching and research contradict each other, that research plays too prominent a part in academic promotions, and that teaching is badly underemphasized. There is an element of truth in these statements, but they also ignore deeper and more important relationships.

Research experience is an essential element of hiring and promotion at a research university because it is the emphasis on research that distinguishes such a university from an arts college. Some professors, however, neglect teaching for research and that presents a problem.

Most research universities reward outstanding teaching, but the greatest recognition is usually given for achievements in research. Part of the reason is the difficulty of judging teaching. A highly responsible and tough professor is usually appreciated by top students who want to be challenged, but disliked by those whose records are less impressive. The mild professor gets overall ratings that are usually high, but there is a sense of disappointment in the part of the best students, exactly those for whom the system should present the greatest challenges. Thus, a university trying to promote professors primarily on the teaching qualities would have to confront this confusion.

As modern science moves faster, two forces are exerted on professor: one is the time needed to keep on with the profession; the other is the time needed to teach. The training of new scientists requires outstanding teaching at the research university as well as the arts college. Although scientists are usually "made" in the elementary schools, scientists can be "lost" by poor teaching at the college and graduate school levels. The solution is not to separate teaching and research, but to recognize that the combination is difficult but vital. The title of professor should be given only to those who profess, and it is perhaps time for

universities to reserve it for those willing to be an earnest part of the community of scholars. Professor unwilling to teach can be called "distinguished research investigators" or something else.

The pace of modern science makes it increasingly difficult to be a great researcher and a great teacher. Yet many are described in just those terms. Those who say we can separate teaching and research simply do not understand the system but those who say the problem will disappear are not fulfilling their responsibilities.

31. What idea does the author want to convey in the first paragraph?

- A) It is wrong to overestimate the importance of teaching.
- B) Teaching and research are contradictory to each other.
- C) Research can never be emphasized too much.
- D) The relationship between teaching and research should not be simplified.

32. In academic promotions research universities still attach more importance to research partly because _____.

- A) research improves the quality of teaching
- B) students who want to be challenged appreciate research professors
- C) it is difficult to evaluate teaching quality objectively
- D) professor with achievements in research are usually responsible and tough

33. According to the fourth paragraph, which of the following will the author probably agree with?

- A) Distinguished professors at research universities should concentrate on research only.
- B) The separation of teaching from research can lower the quality of future scientists.
- C) It is of utmost importance to improve teaching in elementary schools in order to train new scientists.
- D) The rapid developments of modern science make it impossible to combine teaching with research.

34. The title of professor should be given only to those who, first and foremost, do _____.

- A) teaching B) field work C) scientific research D) investigation

35. The phrase "the problem" (Para. 5, Line 3) refers to _____.

- A) raising the status of teaching B) the combination of teaching with research
- C) the separations of teaching from research D) improving the status of research

Passage Four

Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage.

I have had just about enough of being treated like a second-class citizen, simply because I happened to be that put upon member of society—a customer. The more I go into shops and hotels, banks and post offices, railway stations, airports and the like, the more I'm convinced that things are being run solely to suit the firm, the system, or the union. There seems to be a new motto(座右铭) for the so-called 'service' organization - Staff Before Service. How often, for example, have you queued for what seems like hours at the Post Office or the supermarket because there aren't enough staff on duty at all the service counters? Surely in these days of high unemployment it must be possible to increase counter

staff. Yet supermarkets, hinting darkly at higher prices, claim that bringing all their cash registers into operation at any time would increase expenses. And the Post Office says we cannot expect all their service counters to be occupied 'at times when demand is low'.

It's the same with hotels. Because waiters and kitchen staff must finish when it suits them, dining rooms close earlier or menu choice is diminished. As for us guests (and how the meaning of that word has been cut away little by little), we just have to put up with it. There's also the nonsense of so many friendly hotel night porters having been gradually withdrawn from service in the interests of 'efficiency' (i.e. profits) and replaced by coin-eating machines which supply everything from beer to medicine, not to mention the creeping threat of the tea-making set in your room: a kettle with teabags, milk bags sugar. Who wants to wake up to a raw teabag? I don't, especially when I am paying for 'service'.

Our only hope is to hammer our irritation whenever and wherever we can and, if all else fails, restore that other, older saying - Take Our Custom(买卖) Elsewhere.

36. The author feels that nowadays customers are _____.

- A) not worthy of special treatment
- B) not provided with proper service
- C) considered to be inferior members of society
- D) regarded as privileged

37. In the author's opinion, the quality of service is changing because _____.

- A) the staff are less considerate than employers
- B) customers are becoming more demanding
- C) customers unwilling to pay extra money
- D) more consideration is given to the staff than customers

38. According to the author, long queues at counters are caused by _____.

- A) the diminishing supply of good staff
- B) lack of cooperation among staff
- C) inefficient staff
- D) deliberate understaffing

39. The disappearance of old-style hotel porters can be attributed to the fact that _____.

- A) self-service provides a cheaper alternative
- B) the personal touch is less appreciated nowadays
- C) machines are more reliable than human beings
- D) few people are willing to do this type of work

40. The author's final solution to the problem discussed in the passage is _____.

- A) to put up with whatever service is provided
- B) to make strong complaints wherever necessary
- C) to fully utilize all kinds of coin-eating machines
- D) to go where good service is available

1993 年 6 月

Part II Reading Comprehension (35 minutes)

Directions: There are 4 reading passages in this part. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). You should decide on the best choice and mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.

Passage One

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage.

"There is a senseless notion that children grow up and leave home when they're 18, and the truth is far from that," says sociologist Larry Bumpass of the University of Wisconsin. Today, unexpected numbers of young adults are living with their parents, "There is a major shift in the middle class," declares sociologist Allan Schnaiberg of Northwestern University, whose son, 19, moved back in after an absence of eight months.

Analysts cite a variety of reasons for this return to the nest. The marriage age is rising, a condition that makes home and its pleasantness particularly attractive to young people. A high divorce rate and a declining remarriage rate are sending economically pressed and emotionally hurt survivors back to parental shelters. For some, the expense of an away-from-home college education has become so excessively great that many students now attend local schools. Even after graduation, young people find their wings clipped by skyrocketing housing costs.

Living at home, says Knighton, a school teacher, continues to give her security and moral support. Her mother agreed, "It's ridiculous for the kids to pay all that money for rent. It makes sense for kids to stay at home." But sharing the family home requires adjustments for all. There are the hassles over bathrooms, telephones and privacy(不受干扰的生活). Some families, however, manage the delicate balancing act. But for others, it proves too difficult. Michelle Del Turco, 24, has been home three times - and left three times. "What I considered a social drink, my dad considered an alcohol problem," she explains. "He never liked anyone I dated(约会), so I either had to hide away or meet them at friends' house."

Just how long should adult children live with their parents before moving on? Most psychologists feel lengthy homecomings are a mistake. Children, struggling to establish separate identities, can end up with "a sense of inadequacy, defeat and failure." And aging parents, who should be enjoying some financial and personal freedom, find themselves stuck with responsibilities. Many agree that brief visits, however, can work beneficially.

21. According to the author, there was once a trend in the U.S. _____.

- A) for young adults to leave their parents and live independently
- B) for middle class young adults to stay with their parents
- C) for married young adults to move back home after a lengthy absence
- D) for young adults to get jobs nearby in order to live with their parents

22. Which of the following does not account for young adults returning to the nest?

- A) Young adults find housing costs too high.
 - B) Young adults are psychologically and intellectually immature.
 - C) Young adults seek parental comfort and moral support.
 - D) Quite a number of young adults attend local schools.
23. One of the disadvantages of young adults returning to stay with their parents is that _____.
- A) there will inevitably be inconveniences in every day life
 - B) most parents find it difficult to keep
 - C) the young adults tend to be overprotected by their parents
 - D) public opinion is against young adults staying with their parents
24. The word "hassles" in the passage (Line 4, Para. 3) probably means _____.
- A) agreements B) worries C) disadvantages D) quarrels
25. According to the passage what is the best for both parents and children?
- A) They should adjust themselves to sharing the family expenses.
 - B) Children should leave their parents when they are grown-up.
 - C) Adult children should visit their parents from time to time.
 - D) Parents should support their adult children when they are in trouble.

Passage Two

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage.

The word conservation has a thrifty(节俭) meaning. To conserve is to save and protect, to leave what we ourselves enjoy in such good condition that others may also share the enjoyment. Our forefathers had no idea that human population would increase faster than the supplies of raw materials; most of them, even until very recently, had the foolish idea that the treasures were "limitless" and "inexhaustible". Most of the citizens of earlier generations knew little or nothing about the complicated and delicate system that runs all through nature, and which means that, as in a living body, an unhealthy condition of one part will sooner or later be harmful to all the others.

Fifty years ago nature study was not part of the school work; scientific forestry was a new idea; timber was still cheap because it could be brought in any quantity from distant woodlands; soil destruction and river floods were not national problems; nobody had yet studied long-terms climatic cycles in relation to proper land use; even the word "conservation" had nothing of the meaning that it has for us today.

For the sake of ourselves and those who will come after us, we must now set about repairing the mistakes of our forefathers. Conservation should, therefore, be made a part of everyone's daily life. To know about the water table(水位) in the ground is just as important to us as a knowledge of the basic arithmetic formulas. We need to know why all watersheds(上游源头森林地带集水区) need the protection of plant life and why the running current of streams and rivers must be made to yield their full benefit to the soil before they finally escape to the sea. We need to be taught the duty of planting trees as well as of cutting them. We need to know the importance of big, mature trees, because living space for most of man's fellow creatures on this planet is figured not only in square measure of surface

but also in cubic volume above the earth. In brief, it should be our goal to restore as much of the original beauty of nature as we can.

26. The author's attitude towards the current situation in the exploitation of natural resources is _____.

A) positive B) neutral C) suspicious D) critical

27. According to the author, the greatest mistake of our forefathers was that _____.

A) they had no idea about scientific forestry

B) they had little or no sense of environmental protection

C) they were not aware of the significance of nature study

D) they had no idea of how to make good use of raw materials

28. It can be inferred from the third paragraph that earlier generations didn't realize _____.

A) the interdependence of water, soil, and living things

B) the importance of the proper use of land

C) the harmfulness of soil destruction and river floods

D) the value of the beauty of nature

29. To avoid correcting the mistake of our forefathers, the author suggests that _____.

A) we plant more trees B) natural science be taught to everybody

C) environmental education be directed toward everyone D) we return to nature

30. What does the author imply by saying "living space... is figured... also in cubic volume above the earth" (Lines 8-10, Para. 3)?

A) Our living space on the earth is getting smaller and smaller.

B) Our living space should be measured in cubic volume.

C) We need to take some measure to protect space.

D) We must preserve good living conditions for both birds and animals.

Passage Three

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage.

Judging from recent surveys, most experts in sleep behavior agree that there is virtually an epidemic(流行病) of sleepiness in the nation. "I can't think of a single study that hasn't found Americans getting less sleep than they ought to," says Dr. David. Even people who think they are sleeping enough would probably be better off with more rest.

The beginning of our sleep-deficit(睡眠不足) crisis can be traced to the invention of the light bulb a century ago. From diary entries and other personal accounts from the 18th and 19th centuries, sleep scientists have reached the conclusion that the average person used to sleep about 9.5 hours a night. "The best sleep habits once were forced on us, when we had nothing to do in the evening down on the farm, and it was dark." By the 1950s and 1960s, the sleep schedule had been reduced dramatically, to between 7.5 and eight hours, and most people had to wake to an alarm clock. "People cheat on their sleep, and they don't even realize they're doing it," says Dr. David. "They think they're okay because they can get by on 6.5 hours, when they really need 7.5, eight or even more to feel ideally vigorous."

Perhaps the most merciless robber of sleep, researchers say is the complexity of the day. Whenever pressures from work, family, friends and community mount, many people

consider sleep the least expensive item on his programme. "In our society, you're considered dynamic if you say you only need 5.5 hours' sleep. If you're got to get 8.5 hours, people think you lack drive and ambition."

To determine the consequences of sleep deficit, researchers have put subjects through a set of psychological and performance tests requiring them, for instance, to add columns of numbers or recall a passage read to them only minutes earlier. "We've found that if you're in sleep deficit, performance suffers," says Dr. David. "Short-term memory is weakened, as are abilities to make decisions and to concentrate."

31. People in the 18th and 19th centuries used to sleep about 9.5 hours a night because they had _____.

- A) no drive and ambition B) no electric lighting
- C) the best sleep habits D) nothing to do in the evening

32. According to Dr. David, Americans _____.

- A) are ideally vigorous even under the pressure of life
- B) often neglect the consequences of sleep deficit
- C) do not know how to relax themselves properly
- D) can get by on 6.5 hours of sleep

33. Many Americans believe that _____.

- A) sleep is the first thing that can be sacrificed when one is busy
- B) they need more sleep to cope with the complexities of everyday life
- C) to sleep is something one can do at any time of the day
- D) enough sleep promotes people's drive and ambition

34. The word "subjects" (Line 1, Para. 4) refers to _____.

- A) the performance tests used in the study of sleep deficit
- B) special branches of knowledge that are being studied
- C) people whose behavior or reactions are being studied
- D) the psychological consequences of sleep deficit

35. It can be concluded from the passage that one should sleep as many hours as is necessary to _____.

- A) improve one's memory dramatically B) be considered dynamic by other people
- C) maintain one's daily schedule D) feel energetic and perform adequately

Passage Four

Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage.

The concept of personal choice in relation to health behaviors is an important one. An estimated 90 percent of all illness may be preventable if individuals would make sound personal health choices based upon current medical knowledge. We all enjoy our freedom of choice and do not like to see it restricted when it is within the legal and moral boundaries of society. The structure of American society allows us to make almost all our own personal decisions that may concern our health. If we so desire, we can smoke, drink excessively, refuse to wear seat belts, eat whatever food we want, and live a completely sedentary life-style without any exercise. The freedom to make such personal decisions is a

fundamental aspect of our society, although the wisdom of these decisions can be questioned. Personal choices relative to health often cause a difficulty. As one example, a teenager may know the facts relative to smoking cigarettes and health but may be pressured by friends into believing it is the socially accepted thing to do.

A multitude of factors, both inherited and environmental, influence the development of health-related behaviors, and it is beyond the scope of this text to discuss all these factors as they may affect any given individual. However, the decision to adopt a particular health-related behavior is usually one of personal choice. There are healthy choices and there are unhealthy choices. In discussing the morals of personal choice, Fries and Crapo drew a comparison. They suggest that to knowingly give oneself over to a behavior that has a statistical probability of shortening life is similar to attempting suicide. Thus, for those individuals who are interested in preserving both the quality and quantity of life, personal health choices should reflect those behaviors that are associated with a statistical probability of increased vitality and longevity.

36. The concept of personal choice concerning health is important because _____.

- A) personal health choices help cure most illness
- B) it helps raise the level of our medical knowledge
- C) it is essential to personal freedom in American society
- D) wrong decisions could lead to poor health

37. To "live a completely sedentary life-style" (Line 7, Para. 1) in the passage means _____.

- A) to "live an inactive life" B) to "live a decent life"
- C) to "live a life with complete freedom" D) to "live a life of vice"

38. Sound personal health choice is often difficult to make because _____.

- A) current medical knowledge is still insufficient
- B) there are many factors influencing our decisions
- C) few people are willing to trade the quality of life
- D) people are usually influenced by the behavior of their friends

39. To knowingly allow oneself to pursue unhealthy habits is compared by Fries and Crapo to _____.

- A) improving the quality of one's life B) limiting one's personal health choice
- C) deliberately ending one's life D) breaking the rules of social behavior

40. According to Fries and Crapo sound health choices should be based on _____.

- A) personal decisions B) society's laws C) statistical evidence D) friends' opinions

1994 年 1 月

Part II Reading Comprehension (35 minutes)

Directions: There are 4 reading passages in this part. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). You should decide on the best choice and mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.

Passage One

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage.

There are desert plants which survive the dry season in the form of inactive seeds. There are also desert insects which survive as inactive larvae(幼虫). In addition, difficult as it is to believe, there are desert fish which can survive through years of drought(干旱) in the form of inactive eggs. These are the shrimps(小虾) that live in the Mojave Desert, an intensely dry region in the south-west of the United States where shade temperatures of over 50C are often recorded.

The eggs of the Mojave shrimps are the size and have the appearance of grains of sand. When sufficient spring rain falls to form a lake, once every two to five years, these eggs hatch(孵化). Then the water is soon filled with millions of tiny shrimps about a millimetre long which feed on tiny plant and animal organisms which also grow in the temporary desert lake. Within a week, the shrimps grow from their original 1 millimetre to a length of about 1.5 centimetres.

Throughout the time that the shrimps are rapidly maturing, the water in the lake equally rapidly evaporates. Therefore, for the shrimps it is a race against time. By the twelfth day, however, when they are about 3 centimetre long, hundreds of tiny eggs form on the underbodies of the females. Usually by this time, all that remains of the lake is a large, muddy patch of wet soil. On the thirteenth day and the next, during the final hours of their brief lives, the shrimps lay their eggs in the mud. Then, having ensured that their species will survive, the shrimps die as the last of the water evaporates.

If sufficient rain falls the next year to form another lake, the eggs hatch, and once again the shrimps pass rapidly through their cycle of growth, adulthood, egg-laying, and death. Some years there is insufficient rain to form a lake: in this case, the eggs will remain dormant for another years, or even longer if necessary. Very, very occasionally, perhaps twice in a hundred years, sufficient rain falls to form a deep lake that lasts a month or more. In this case, the species passes through two cycles of growth, egg-laying, and death. Thus, on such occasions, the species multiplies considerably, which further ensures its survival.

21. Which of the following is the MOST distinctive feature of Mojave shrimps?

- A) Their lives are brief. B) They feed on plant and animal organisms.
C) Their eggs can survive years of drought. D) They lay their eggs in the mud.

22. By saying "for the shrimps it is a race against time" (Para. 3, line 2) the author means

_____.

- A) they have to swim fast to avoid danger in the rapidly evaporating lake
B) they have to swim fast to catch the animal organisms on which they survive
C) they have to multiply as many as possible within thirteen days
D) they have to complete their life cycle within a short span of time permitted by the environment
23. The passage mainly deals with _____.
A) the life span of the Mojave shrimps B) the survival of desert shrimps
C) the importance of water to life D) life in the Mojave Desert
24. The word "dormant" (Para. 4, Line 3) most probably means _____.
A) inactive B) strong C) alert D) soft
25. It may be inferred from the passage that _____.
A) appearance and size are most important for life to survive in the desert
B) a species must be able to multiply quickly in order to survive
C) for some species one life cycle in a year is enough to survive the desert drought
D) some species develop a unique life pattern to survive in extremely harsh conditions

Passage Two

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage.

Opportunities for rewarding work become fewer for both men and women as they grow older. After age 40, job hunting becomes even more difficult. Many workers stay at jobs they are too old for rather than face possible rejection. Our youth-oriented, throw-away culture sees little value in older people. In writer Lilian Hellman's words, they have "the wisdom that comes with age that we can't make use of."

Unemployment and economic need for work is higher among older women, especially minorities, than among younger white women. A national council reports these findings: though unemployed longer when seeking work, older women job-hunt harder, hold a job longer with less absenteeism(缺勤), perform as well or better, are more reliable, and are more willing to learn than men or younger women. Yet many older women earn poor pay and face a future of poverty in their retirement years. When "sexism meets ageism, poverty is no longer on the doorstep it moves in," according to Tish Sommers, director of a special study on older women for the National Organization for Women.

Yet a 1981 report on the White House Conference on Aging shows that as a group, older Americans are the "wealthiest, best fed, best housed, healthiest, most self-reliant older population in our history." This statement is small comfort to those living below the poverty line, but it does explode some of the old traditional beliefs and fears. Opportunities for moving in and up in a large company may shrink but many older people begin successful small businesses, volunteer in satisfying activities, and stay active for many years. They have few role models because in previous generations the life span was much shorter and expectations of life were fewer. They are ploughing new ground.

Employers are beginning to recognize that the mature person can bring a great deal of stability and responsibility to a position. One doesn't lose ability and experience on the eve of one's 65th or 70th birthday any more than one grows up instantly at age 21.

26. After the age of 40, _____.
A) most workers are tired of their present jobs
B) many workers tend to stick their present jobs
C) people find their jobs more rewarding than before
D) people still wish to hunt for more suitable jobs
27. From Heilman's remark, we can see that _____.
A) full use has been made of the wisdom of older people
B) the wisdom of older people is not valued by American society
C) older people are no less intelligent than young people
D) the wisdom of older people is of great value to American society
28. Tish Sommers argues that _____.
A) older women find it hard to escape poverty
B) older women usually perform better in their jobs
C) the major cause of the poverty of older women is sexism
D) more people have come to believe in sexism and ageism
29. According to the third paragraph, it can be seen that older Americans _____.
A) have more job opportunities than young people
B) live below the poverty line
C) have new opportunities to remain active in society
D) no longer believe in the promise of a happy life upon retirement
30. It can be concluded from the passage that the writer _____.
A) calls attention to the living conditions of older Americans
B) believes that value of older people is gaining increasing recognition
C) attempts to justify the youth-oriented, throw-away culture of the United States
D) argues people should not retire at the age of 65 or 70

Passage Three

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage.

The most exciting kind of education is also the most personal. Nothing can exceed the joy of discovering for yourself something that is important to you! It may be an idea or a bit of information you come across accidentally - or a sudden insight, fitting together pieces of information or working through a problem. Such personal encounters are the "payoff" in education. A teacher may direct you to learning and even encourage you in it - but no teacher can make the excitement or the joy happen. That's up to you.

A research paper, assigned in a course and perhaps checked at various stages by an instructor, leads you beyond classroom, beyond the texts for classes and into a process where the joy of discovery and learning can come to you many times. Preparing the research paper is an active and individual process, and ideal learning process. It provides a structure within which you can make exciting discoveries, of knowledge and of self, that are basic to education. But the research paper also gives you a chance to individualize a school assignment, to suit a piece of work to your own interests and abilities, to show others what you can do. Writing a research paper is more than just a classroom exercise. It is an

experience in searching out, understanding and synthesizing, which forms the basis of many skills applicable to both academic and nonacademic tasks. It is, in the fullest sense, a discovering, an education. So, to produce a good research paper is both a useful and a thoroughly satisfying experience!

To some, the thought of having to write an assigned number of pages, often more than ever produced before, is disconcerting. To others, the very idea of having to work independently is threatening. But there is no need to approach the research paper assignment with anxiety, and nobody should view the research paper as an obstacle to overcome. Instead, consider it a goal to accomplish, a goal within reach if you use the help this book can give you.

31. According to the writer, personal discoveries _____.

- A) will give one encouragement and direction
- B) are helpful in finding the right information
- C) are the most valuable part of one's personal education
- D) will help one to successfully complete school assignments

32. It can be inferred from the passage that writing a research paper gives one chances _____.

- A) to fully develop one's personal abilities
- B) to use the skills learnt in the classroom
- C) to prove that one is a productive writer
- D) to demonstrate how well one can accomplish school assignment

33. From the context, the word "disconcerting" (Para. 3, Line 2) most probably means _____.

- A) misleading B) embarrassing C) stimulating D) upsetting

34. The writer argues in the passage that _____.

- A) one should explore new areas in research
- B) one should trust one's own ability to meet course requirements
- C) one should consider research paper writing a pleasure, not a burden
- D) one should use all one's knowledge and skills when doing research

35. What will probably follow this passage?

- A) How to write a research paper. B) The importance of research in education.
- C) How to make new discoveries for oneself.
- D) The skill of putting pieces of information together.

Passage Four

Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage.

In our culture, the sources of what we call a sense of "mastery" - feeling important and worth-while - and the sources of what we call a sense "pleasure" - finding life enjoyable - are not always identical. Women often are told "You can't have it all." Sometimes what the speaker really is saying is: "You chose a career, so you can't expect to have closer relationships or a happy family life." or "You have a wonderful husband and children - What's all this about wanting a career?" But women need to understand and develop both

aspects of well-being, if they are to feel good about themselves.

Our study shows that, for women, well-being has two dimensions. One is mastery, which includes self-esteem(自尊), a sense of control over your life, and low levels of anxiety and depression. Mastery is closely related to the "doing" side of life, to work and activity. Pleasure is the other dimensions, and it is composed of happiness, satisfaction and optimism(乐观). It is tied more closely to the "feeling" side of life. The two are independent of each other. A woman could be high in mastery and low in pleasure, and vice versa. For example, a woman who has a good job, but whose mother has just died, might be feeling very good about herself and in control of her work life, but the pleasure side could be damaged for a time.

The concepts of mastery and pleasure can help us identify the sources of well-being for women, and remedy past mistakes. In the past, women were encouraged to look only at the feeling side of life as the source of all well-being. But we know that both mastery and pleasure are critical. And mastery seems to be achieved largely through work. In our study, all the groups of employed women rated significantly higher in mastery than did women who were not employed.

A woman's well-being is enhanced(增进) when she takes on multiple roles. At least by middle adulthood, the women who were involved in a combination of roles - marriages, motherhood, and employment were the highest in well-being, despite warnings about stress and strain.

36. It can be inferred from the first paragraph that _____.

- A) for women, a sense of "mastery" is more important than a sense of "pleasure"
- B) for women, a sense of "pleasure" is more important than a sense of "mastery"
- C) women can't have a sense of "mastery" and a sense of "pleasure" at the same time
- D) a sense of "mastery" and a sense of "pleasure" are both indispensable to women

37. The author's attitude towards women having a career is _____.

- A) critical B) positive C) neutral D) realistic

38. One can conclude from the passage that if a woman takes on several social roles, _____.

- A) it will be easier for her to overcome stress and strain
- B) she will be more successful in her career
- C) her chances of getting promoted will be greater
- D) her life will be richer and more meaningful

39. Which of the following can be identified as a source of "pleasure" for women?

- A) Family life B) Regular employment
- C) Multiple roles in society D) Freedom from anxiety

40. The most appropriate title for the passage would be _____.

- A) The well-being of Career Women B) Sources of Mastery and Pleasure
- C) Two Aspects of Women's Well-Being D) Freedom Roles Women in Society

1995 年 1 月

Part II Reading Comprehension (35 minutes)

Directions: There are 4 reading passages in this part. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). You should decide on the best choice and mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.

Passage One

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage.

The process of perceiving other people is rarely translated (to ourselves or others) into cold, objective terms. "She was 5 feet 8 inches tall, had fair hair, and wore a colored skirt." More often, we try to get inside the other person to pinpoint his or her attitudes, emotions, motivations, abilities, ideas and characters. Furthermore, we sometimes behave as if we can accomplish this difficult job very quickly - perhaps with a two-second glance.

We try to obtain information about others in many ways. Berger suggests several methods for reducing uncertainties about others: watching, without being noticed, a person interacting with others, particularly with others who are known to you so you can compare the observed person's behavior with the known others' behavior; observing a person in a situation where social behavior is relatively unrestrained or where a wide variety of behavioral responses are called for; deliberately structuring the physical or social environment so as to observe the person's responses to specific stimuli; asking people who have had or have frequent contact with the person about him or her; and using various strategies in face-to-face interaction to uncover information about another person - questions, self-disclosures(自我表露), and so on. Getting to know someone is a never-ending task, largely because people are constantly changing and the methods we use to obtain information are often imprecise. You may have known someone for ten years and still know very little about him. If we accept the idea that we won't ever fully know another person, it enables us to deal more easily with those things that get in the way of accurate knowledge such as secrets and deceptions. It will also keep us from being too surprised or shocked by seemingly inconsistent behavior. Ironically(讽刺性地) those things that keep us from knowing another person too well (e.g., secrets and deceptions) may be just as important to the development of satisfying relationship as those things that enable us to obtain accurate knowledge about a person (e.g., disclosure and truthful statements).

21. The word "pinpoint" (Para. 1, Line 3) basically means _____.

A) appreciate B) obtain C) interpret D) identify

22. What do we learn from the first paragraph?

A) People are better described in cold, objective terms.

B) The difficulty of getting to know a person is usually underestimated.

C) One should not judge people by their appearances.

D) One is usually subjective when assessing other people's personality.

23. It can be inferred from Berger's suggestions that _____.
A) people do not reveal their true self on every occasion
B) in most cases we should avoid contacting the observed person directly
C) the best way to know a person is by making comparisons
D) face-to-face interaction is the best strategy to uncover information about a person
24. In developing personal relationships, secrets and deceptions, in the author's opinion, are _____.
A) personal matters that should be seriously dealt with
B) barriers that should be done away with
C) as significant as disclosures and truthful statements
D) things people should guard against
25. The author's purpose in writing the passage is _____.
A) to give advice on appropriate conduct for social occasions
B) to provide ways of how to obtain information about people
C) to call the reader's attention to the negative side of people's characters
D) to discuss the various aspects of getting to know people

Passage Two

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage.

The competition among producers of personal computers is essentially a race to get the best, most innovative products to the marketplace. Marketers in this environment frequently have to make a judgement as to their competitors' role when making marketing strategy decisions. If major competitors are changing their products, then a marketer may want to follow suit to remain competitive. Apple Computer, Inc. has introduced two new, faster personal computers, the Mackintosh II and Mackintosh SE, in anticipation of the introduction of a new PC by IBM, one of Apple's major competitors.

Apple's new computers are much faster and more powerful than its earlier models. The improved Mackintosh is able to run programs that previously were impossible to run on an Apple PC, including IBM-compatible(兼容的) programs. This compatibility feature illustrates computer manufacturers' new attitude of giving customers the features they want. Making Apple computers capable of running IBM software is Apple's effort at making the Mackintosh compatible with IBM computers and thus more popular in the office, where Apple hopes to increase sales. Users of the new Apple can also add accessories(附件) to make their machines specialize in specific uses, such as engineering and writing.

The new computers represent a big improvement over past models, but they also cost much more. Company officials do not think the higher price will slow down buyers who want to step up to a more powerful computer. Apple wants to stay in the high-price end of the personal computer market to finance research for even faster, more sophisticated computers.

Even though Apple and IBM are major competitors, both companies realize that their competitor's computers have certain features that their own models do not. The Apple line has always been popular for its sophisticated color graphics(图形), whereas the IBM

machines have always been favored in offices. In the future, there will probably be more compatibility between the two companies' products, which no doubt will require that both Apple and IBM change marketing strategies.

26. According to the passage, Apple Computer, Inc, has introduced the Mackintosh II and the Mackintosh SE because _____.

- A) IBM is changing its computer models continuously
- B) it wants to make its machines specialize in specific uses
- C) it wants to stay ahead of IBM in the competitive computer market
- D) it expects its major competitor IBM to follow its example

27. Apple hopes to increase Mackintosh sales chiefly by _____.

- A) making its new models capable of running IBM software
- B) improving the color graphics of its new models
- C) copying the marketing strategies of IBM
- D) giving the customers what they want

28. Apple sells its new computer models at a high price because _____.

- A) they have new features and functions
- B) they are more sophisticated than other models
- C) they have new accessories attached
- D) it wants to accumulate funds for future research

29. It can be inferred from the passage that both Apple and IBM try to gain a competitive advantage by _____.

- A) copying each other's technology
- B) incorporating features that make their products distinctive
- C) making their computer more expensive
- D) making their computers run much faster

30. The best title for the passage would be _____.

- A) Apple's Efforts to Stay Ahead of IBM
- B) Apple's New Computer Technology
- C) Apple's New personal Computers
- D) Apple's Research Activities

Passage Three

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage.

It is a curious paradox that we think of the physical sciences as "hard", the social sciences as "soft", and the biological sciences as somewhere in between. This is interpreted to mean that our knowledge of physical systems is more certain than our knowledge of biological systems, and these in turn are more certain than our knowledge of social systems. In terms of our capacity to sample the relevant universes, however, and the probability that our images of these universes are at least approximately correct, one suspects that a reverse order is more reasonable. We are able to sample earth's social systems with some degree of confidence that we have a reasonable sample of the total universe being investigated. Our knowledge of social systems, therefore, while it is in many ways extremely inaccurate, is not likely to be seriously overturned by new discoveries. Even the folk knowledge in social systems on which ordinary life is based in earning, spending, organizing, marrying, taking

part in political activities, fighting and so on, is not very dissimilar from the more sophisticated images of the social system derived from the social sciences, even though it is built upon the very imperfect samples of personal experience.

In contrast, our image of the astronomical universe, of even of earth's geological history, can easily be subject to revolutionary changes as new data comes in and new theories are worked out. If we define the "security" our image of various parts of the total system as the probability of their suffering significant changes, then we would reverse the order of hardness and see the social sciences as the most secure, the physical sciences as the least secure, and again the biological sciences as somewhere in between. Our image of the astronomical universe is the least secure of all simply because we observe such a fantastically small sample of it and its record-keeping is trivial as compared with the rich records of the social systems, or even the limited records of biological systems. Records of the astronomical universe, despite the fact that we see distant things as they were long ago, are limited in the extreme.

Even in regard to such a close neighbour as the moon, which we have actually visited, theories about its origin and history are extremely different, contradictory, and hard to choose among. Our knowledge of physical evolution is incomplete and highly insecure.

31. The word "paradox" (Para. 1, Line 1) means "_____".

A) implication B) contradiction C) interpretation D) confusion

32. According to the author, we should reverse our classification of the physical sciences as "hard" and the social sciences as "soft" because _____.

A) a reverse ordering will help promote the development of the physical sciences
B) our knowledge of physical systems is more reliable than that of social systems
C) our understanding of the social systems is approximately correct
D) we are better able to investigate social phenomena than physical phenomena

33. The author believes that our knowledge of social systems is more secure than that of physical systems because _____.

A) it is not based on personal experience
B) new discoveries are less likely to occur in social sciences
C) it is based on a fairly representative quantity of data
D) the records of social systems are more reliable

34. The chances of the physical sciences being subject to great changes are the biggest because _____.

A) contradictory theories keep emerging all the time
B) new information is constantly coming in
C) the direction of their development is difficult to predict
D) our knowledge of the physical world is inaccurate

35. We know less about the astronomical universe than we do about any social system because _____.

A) theories of its origin and history are varied
B) our knowledge of it is highly insecure
C) only a very small sample of it has been observed
D) few scientists are involved in the study of astronomy

Passage Four

Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following.

In the early days of nuclear power, the United States made money on it. But today opponents have so complicated its development that no nuclear plants have been ordered or built here in 12 years.

The greatest fear of nuclear power opponents has always been a reactor "meltdown"(堆内熔化). Today, the chances of a meltdown that would threaten U.S. public health are very little. But to even further reduce the possibility, engineers are testing new reactors that rely not on human judgement to shut them down but on the laws of nature. Now General Electric is already building two advanced reactors in Japan. But don't expect them ever on U.S. shores unless things change in Washington.

The procedure for licensing nuclear power plants is a bad dream. Any time during, or even after, construction, an objection by any group or individual can bring everything to a halt while the matter is investigated or taken to court. Meanwhile, the builder must add nice-but-not-necessary improvements, some of which force him to knock down walls and start over. In every case where a plant has been opposed, the Nuclear Regulation Commission has ultimately granted a license to construct or operate. But the victory often costs so much that the utility ends up abandoning the plant anyway.

A case in point is the Shoreham plant on New York's Long Island. Shoreham was a virtual twin to the Millstone plant in Connecticut, both ordered in the mid-'60s. Millstone, completed for \$101 million, has been generating electricity for two decades. Shoreham, however, was singled out by anti-nuclear activists who, by sending in endless protests, drove the cost over \$5 billion and delayed its use for many years.

Shoreham finally won its operation license. But the plant has never produced a watt of power. Governor Mario Cuomo, an opponent of a Shoreham start-up, used his power to force New York's public-utilities commission to accept the following settlement; the power company could pass the cost of Shoreham along to its consumers only if it agreed not to operate the plant! Today, a perfectly good facility, capable of servicing hundreds of homes, sits rusting.

36. What has made the procedure for licensing nuclear power plants a bad dream?

- A) The inefficiency of the Nuclear Regulation commission.
- B) The enormous cost of construction and operation.
- C) The length of time it takes to make investigations.
- D) The objection of the opponents of nuclear power.

37. It can be inferred from Paragraph 2 that _____.

- A) it is not technical difficulties that prevent the building of nuclear power plants in the U.S.
- B) there are not enough safety measures in the U.S. for running new nuclear power plants
- C) there are already more nuclear power plants than necessary in the U.S.
- D) the American government will not allow Japanese nuclear reactors to be installed in the U.S.

38. Any objection, however trivial it may be, can _____.

- A) force the power companies to cancel the project

- B) delay the construction or operation of a nuclear plant
- C) cause a serious debate within the Nuclear Regulation Commission
- D) take the builders to court

39. Governor Mario's chief intention in proposing the settlement was to _____.

- A) stop the Shoreham plant from going into operation
- B) help the power company to solve its financial problems
- C) urge the power company to further increase its power supply
- D) permit the Shoreham plant to operate under certain conditions

40. The author's attitude towards the development of nuclear power is _____.

- A) negative B) neutral C) positive D) questioning

1995 年 6 月

Part II Reading Comprehension (35 minutes)

Directions: There are 4 reading passages in this part. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). You should decide on the best choice and mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.

Passage One

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage.

A new era is upon us. Call it what you will: the service economy, the information age, the knowledge society. It all translates to a fundamental change in the way we work. Already we're partly there. The percentage of people who earn their living by making things has fallen dramatically in the Western World. Today the majority of jobs in America, Europe and Japan (two thirds or more in many of these countries) are in the service industry, and the number is on the rise. More women are in the work force than ever before. There are more part-time jobs. More people are self-employed. But the breadth of the economic transformation can't be measured by numbers alone, because it also is giving rise to a radical new way of thinking about the nature of work itself. Long-held notions about jobs and careers, the skills needed to succeed, even the relation between individuals and employers—all these are being challenged.

We have only to look behind us to get some sense of what may lie ahead. No one looking ahead 20 years possibly could have foreseen the ways in which a single invention, the chip(集成块), would transform our world thanks to its applications in personal computers, digital communications and factory robots. Tomorrow's achievements in biotechnology, artificial intelligence or even some still unimagined technology could produce a similar wave of dramatic changes. But one thing is certain: information and knowledge will become even more vital, and the people who possess it, whether they work in manufacturing or services, will have the advantage and produce the wealth. Computer knowledge will become as basic a requirement as the ability to read and write. The ability to solve problems by applying information instead of performing routine tasks will be valued above all else. If you cast your mind ahead 10 years, information services will be predominant. It will be the way you do your job.

21. A characteristic of the information age is that _____.

- A) the service industry is relying more and more on the female work force
- B) manufacturing industries are steadily increasing
- C) people find it harder and harder to earn a living by working in factories
- D) most of the job opportunities can now be found in the service industry

22. One of the great changes brought about by the knowledge society is that _____.

- A) the difference between the employee and the employer has become insignificant
- B) people's traditional concepts about work no longer hold true

- C) most people have to take part-time jobs
D) people have to change their jobs from time to time
23. By referring to computers and other inventions, the author means to say that _____.
A) people should be able to respond quickly to the advancement of technology
B) future achievements in technology will bring about inconceivable dramatic changes
C) the importance of high technology has been overlooked
D) computer science will play a leading role in the future information services
24. The future will probably belong to those who _____.
A) possess and know how to make use of information
B) give full play to their brain potential
C) involve themselves in service industries
D) cast their minds ahead instead of looking back
25. Which of the following would be the best title for the passage?
A) Computers and the Knowledge Society
B) Service Industries in Modern Society
C) Features and Implications of the New Era
D) Rapid Advancement of Information Technology

Passage Two

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage.

Beauty has always been regarded as something praiseworthy. Almost everyone thinks attractive people are happier and healthier, have better marriages and have more respectable occupations. Personal consultants give them better advice for finding jobs. Even judges are softer on attractive defendants(被告). But in the executive circle, beauty can become a liability.

While attractiveness is a positive factor for a man on his way up the executive ladder, it is harmful to a woman.

Handsome male executives were perceived as having more integrity than plainer men; effort and ability were thought to account for their success.

Attractive female executives were considered to have less integrity than unattractive ones; their success was attributed not to ability but to factors such as luck.

All unattractive women executives were thought to have more integrity and to be more capable than the attractive female executives. Interestingly, though, the rise of the unattractive overnight successes was attributed more to personal relationships and less to ability than was that of attractive overnight successes.

Why are attractive women not thought to be able? An attractive woman is perceived to be more feminine(女性的) and an attractive man more masculine(男性的) than the less attractive ones. Thus, an attractive woman has an advantage in traditionally female jobs, but an attractive woman in a traditionally masculine position appears to lack the "masculine" qualities required.

This is true even in politics. "When the only clue is how he or she looks, people treat men and women differently," says Ann Bowman, who recently published a study on the

effects of attractiveness on political candidates. She asked 125 undergraduates to rank two groups of photographs, one of men and one of women, in order of attractiveness. The students were told the photographs were of candidates for political offices. They were asked to rank them again, in the order they would vote for them.

The results showed that attractive males utterly defeated unattractive men, but the women who had been ranked most attractive invariably received the fewest votes.

26. The word "liability" (Para. 1. Line 4) most probably means "_____".

A) misfortune B) instability C) disadvantage D) burden

27. In traditionally female jobs, attractiveness _____.

A) reinforces the feminine qualities required B) makes women look more honest and capable
C) is of primary importance to women D) often enables women to succeed quickly

28. Bowman's experiment reveals that when it comes to politics, attractiveness _____.

A) turns out to be an obstacle B) affects men and women alike
C) has as little effect on men as on women D) is more of an obstacle than a benefit to women

29. It can be inferred from the passage that people's views on beauty are often _____.

A) practical B) prejudiced C) old-fashioned D) radical

30. The author writes this passage to _____.

A) discuss the negative aspects of being attractive
B) give advice to job-seekers who are attractive
C) demand equal rights for women D) emphasize the importance of appearance

Passage Three

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage.

The importance and focus of the interview in the work of the print and broadcast journalist is reflected in several books that have been written on the topic. Most of these books, as well as several chapters, mainly in, but not limited to, journalism and broadcasting handbooks and reporting texts, stress the "how to" aspects of journalistic interviewing rather than the conceptual aspects of the interview, its context, and implications. Much of the "how to" material is based on personal experiences and general impressions. As we know, in journalism as in other fields, much can be learned from the systematic study of professional practice. Such study brings together evidence from which broad generalized principles can be developed.

There is, as has been suggested, a growing body of research literature in journalism and broadcasting, but very little significant attention has been devoted to the study of the interview itself. On the other hand, many general texts as well as numerous research articles on interviewing in fields other than journalism have been written. Many of these books and articles present the theoretical and empirical(经验的) aspects of the interview as well as the training of the interviewers. Unhappily, this plentiful general literature about interviewing pays little attention to the journalistic interview. The fact that the general literature on interviewing does not deal with the journalistic interview seems to be surprising for two reasons. First, it seems likely that most people in modern Western societies are more familiar,

at least in a positive manner, with journalistic interviewing than with any other form of interviewing. Most of us are probably somewhat familiar with the clinical interview, such as that conducted by physicians and psychologists. In these situations the professional person or interviewer is interested in getting information necessary for the diagnosis(诊断) and treatment of the person seeking help. Another familiar situation is the job interview. However, very few of us have actually been interviewed personally by the mass media, particularly by television. And yet, we have a vivid acquaintance with the journalistic interview by virtue of our roles as readers, listeners, and viewers. Even so, true understanding of the journalistic interview, especially television interviews, requires thoughtful analyses and even study, as this book indicates.

31. The main idea of the first paragraph is that _____.

- A) generalized principles for journalistic interviews are the chief concern for writers on journalism
- B) importance should be attached to the systematic study of journalistic interviewing
- C) concepts and contextual implications are of secondary importance to journalistic interviewing
- D) personal experience and general impression should be excluded from journalistic interviews

32. Much research has been done on interviews in general _____.

- A) so the training of journalistic interviewers has likewise been strengthened
- B) though the study of the interviewing techniques hasn't received much attention
- C) but journalistic interviewing as a specific field has unfortunately been neglected
- D) and there has also been a dramatic growth in the study of journalistic interviewing

33. Westerners are familiar with the journalistic interview, _____.

- A) but most of them wish to stay away from it
- B) and many of them hope to be interviewed some day
- C) and many of them would like to acquire a true understanding of it
- D) but most of them may not have been interviewed in person

34. Who is the interviewee in a clinical interview?

- A) The patient. B) The physician. C) The journalist. D) The psychologist.

35. The text is most likely a part of a _____.

- A) news article B) journalistic interview C) research report D) preface

Passage Four

Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage.

The relationship between the home and market economies has gone through two distinct stages. Early industrialization began the process of transferring some production processes (e.g. clothmaking, sewing and canning foods) from the home to the marketplace. Although the home economy could still produce these goods, the processes were laborious(费力的) and the market economy was usually more efficient. Soon, the more important second stage was evident-the marketplace began producing goods and services that had never been produced by the home economy, and the home economy was unable

to produce them (e.g. Electricity and electrical appliances, the automobile, advanced education, sophisticated medical care). In the second stage, the question of whether the home economy was less efficient in producing these new goods and services was irrelevant; if the family were to enjoy these fruits of industrialization, they would have to be obtained in the marketplace. The traditional ways of taking care of these needs in the home, such as in nursing the sick, became socially unacceptable (and, in most serious cases, probably less successful).

Just as the appearance of the automobile made the use of the horse-drawn carriage illegal and then impractical, and the appearance of television changed the radio from a source of entertainment to a source of background music, so most of the fruits of economic growth did not increase the options available to the home economy to either produce the goods or services or purchase them in the market. Growth brought with it increased variety in consumer goods, but not increased flexibility for the home economy in obtaining these goods and services. Instead, economic growth brought with it increased consumer reliance on the marketplace. In order to consume these new goods and services, the family had to enter the marketplace as wage earners and consumers. The neoclassical(新古典主义的) model that views the family as deciding whether to produce goods and services directly or to purchase them in the marketplace is basically a model of the first stage. It cannot accurately be applied to the second (and current) stage.

36. The reason why many production processes were taken over by the marketplace was that _____.

- A) it was a necessary step in the process of industrialization
- B) they depended on electricity available only to the market economy
- C) it was troublesome to produce such goods in the home
- D) the marketplace was more efficient with respect to these processes

37. It can be seen from the passage that in the second stage _____.

- A) some traditional goods and services were not successful when provided by the home economy
- B) the market economy provided new goods and services never produced by the home economy
- C) producing traditional goods at home became socially unacceptable
- D) whether new goods and services were produced by the home economy became irrelevant

38. During the second stage, if the family wanted to consume new goods and services, they had to enter the marketplace _____.

- A) as wage earners B) both as manufactures and consumers
- C) both as workers and purchasers D) as customers

39. Economic growth did not make it more flexible for the home economy to obtain the new goods and services because _____.

- A) the family was not efficient in production
- B) it was illegal for the home economy to produce them
- C) it could not supply them by itself
- D) the market for these goods and services was limited

40. The neoclassical model is basically a model of the first stage, because at this stage

- _____.
- A) the family could rely either on the home economy or on the marketplace for the needed goods and services
 - B) many production processes were being transferred to the marketplace
 - C) consumers relied more and more on the market economy
 - D) the family could decide how to transfer production processes to the marketplace

1996 年 1 月

Part II Reading Comprehension (35 minutes)

Directions: There are 4 reading passages in this part. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). You should decide on the best choice and mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.

Passage One

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage:

Material culture refers to the touchable, material "things" - physical objects that can be seen, held, felt, used - that a culture produces. Examining a culture's tools and technology can tell us about the group's history and way of life. Similarly, research into the material culture of music can help us to understand the music-culture. The most vivid body of "things" in it, of course, are musical instruments. We cannot hear for ourselves the actual sound of any musical performance before the 1870s when the phonograph was invented, so we rely on instruments for important information about music-cultures in the remote past and their development. Here we have two kinds of evidence: instruments well preserved and instruments pictures in art. Through the study of instruments, as well preserved Paintings, written documents, and so on, we can explore the movement of music from the Near East to China over a thousand years ago, or we can outline the spread of Near eastern influence to Europe that results in the development of most of the instruments in the symphony orchestra.

Sheet music or printed music, too is material culture. Scholars once defined folk music-cultures as those in which people learn and sing music by ear rather than from print, but research shows mutual influence among oral and written sources during the past few centuries in Europe, Britain, and America, printed versions limit variety because they tend to standardize any song, yet they stimulate people to create new and different songs. Besides, the ability to read music notation has a far-reaching effect on musicians and, when it becomes widespread, on the music-culture as a whole.

One more important part of music's material culture should be singled out: the influence of the electronic media-radio, record player, tape recorder, television, and videocassette, with the future promising talking and singing computers and other developments. This is all part of the "information revolution," a twentieth century phenomenon as important as the industrial revolution was in the nineteenth. These electronic media are not just limited to modern nations; they have affected music-cultures all over the globe.

21. Research into the material culture of a nation is of great importance _____.

- A) it helps produce new cultural tools and technology
- B) it can reflect the development of the nation
- C) it helps understand the nation's Past and present
- D) it can demonstrate the nation's civilization

22. It can be learned from this passage that _____.
A) the existence of the symphony was attributed to the spread of Near Eastern and Chinese music
B) Near Eastern music had influence on the of the instruments in the symphony orchestra
C) the development of the symphony shows the mutual influence of Eastern and Western music
D) the musical instruments in the symphony basis of Near Eastern music
23. According to the author, music notation is important because _____.
A) it has a great effect on the music-culture as more and more people are able to read it
B) it tends to standard folk sings when it is used by folk musicians
C) it is the printed version of standardized folk music
D) it encourages people to popularize printed versions of songs
24. It can be concluded from the passage that the introduction of electronic media into the world of music _____.
A) has brought about an information revolution
B) has speeded up the arrival of a new generation of computers
C) has given rise to new forms of music culture
D) has given to the transformation of traditional musical instruments
25. Which of the following best summarized the main idea of the passage?
A) Musical instruments developed through the years will sooner later be replaced by computers.
B) Music cannot be passed on to future generation unless it is recorded.
C) Folk songs cannot spread far unless they are printed on music sheets.
D) The development of music culture is highly dependent or its material aspect.

Passage Two

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage.

The question of whether war is inevitable is one which has concerned many of the world's great writers. Before considering this question, it will useful to introduce some related concepts. Conflict, defined as opposition among social entities directed against one another is distinguished from competition, defined as opposition among social entities independently striving for something which is in inadequate supply. Competitors may not be aware of one another, while the parties to a conflict are. Conflict and vice of one another.

Opposition is thus contrasted with cooperation, the process by which social entities function in the service of one another. These definitions are necessary because it is important to emphasize that competition between individuals or groups is inevitable in a world of limited resources, but conflict is not. Conflict, nevertheless, is very likely to occur, and is probably an essential and desirable element of human societies.

Many authors have argued for the inevitability of war from the premise that in the struggle for existence among animal species, only the fittest survive. In general, however this struggle in nature's competition, not conflict. Social animals, such as monkeys and cattle, fight to win or maintain leadership of the group. The struggle for existence occurs not in

such fights but in the competition for limited feeding areas and for the occupancy of areas free from meat-eating animals. Those who fail in competition starve to death or become victims to other species. This struggle for existence does not resemble human war, but rather the competition of individuals for jobs, markets, and materials. The essence of the struggle is the competition for the necessities of life that are insufficient to satisfy all.

Among nations there is competition in developing resources, trades, skills, and a satisfactory way of life. The successful nations grow and prosper; the unsuccessful decline. While it is true that this competition may induce efforts to expand territory at the expense of others, and thus lead to conflict, it cannot be said that war-like conflict among nations is inevitable, although competition is.

26. In the first paragraph, the author gives the definitions of some term in order to _____.

- A) argue for the similarities between human and human societies
- B) smooth out the conflicts in human societies
- C) distinguish between two kinds of opposition
- D) summarize the characteristic features of opposition and cooperation

27. According to the author, competition differs from conflict in that _____.

- A) it results in war in most cases
- B) it induces efforts to expand territory
- C) it is kind of opposition among animal entities
- D) it is essentially a struggle for existence

28. The phrase "function in the disservice of one another" (Para. 1) most probably means "_____".

- A) betray each other
- B) harm one another
- C) help to collaborate with each other
- D) benefit one another

29. The author indicates in the passage that conflict _____.

- A) is an inevitable struggle resulting from competition
- B) reflects the struggle among social animals
- C) is an opposition among individual social animals
- D) can be avoided

30. The passage is probably intended to answer the question "_____".

- A) Is war inevitable?
- B) Why is there conflict and competition?
- C) Is conflict desirable?
- D) Can competition lead to conflict?

Passage Three

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage.

As Dr. Samuel Johnson said in a different era about ladies preaching, the surprising thing about computer is not that they think less well than a man, but that they think at all. The early electronic computer did not have much going for it except a marvelous memory and some good math skills. But today the best models can be wired up to learn by experience, follow an argument, ask proper questions and write poetry and music. They can also carry on somewhat puzzling conversations.

Computers imitate life. As computer get more complex, the imitation gets better. Finally, the line between the original and the copy becomes unclear. In another 15 years or so, we will view the computer as a new form of life.

The opinion seems ridiculous because, for one thing, computers lack the drives and

emotions of living creatures. But drives car can be programmed into the computer's brain just as nature programmed them into our human brains as a part of the equipment for survival.

Computers match people in some roles, and when fast decisions are needed in a crisis, they often surpass them. Having evolved when the pace of life was slower, the human brain has an inherent defect that prevents it from absorbing several streams of information simultaneously and acting on them quickly. Throw too many things at the brain one time and it freezes up.

We are still control, but the capabilities of computer are increasing at a fantastic rate, while raw human intelligence is changing slowly, if at all. Computer power has increased ten times every eight years since 1946. In the 1990s, when the sixth generation appears, the reasoning power of an intelligence built out of silicon will begin to match that of the human brain.

That does not mean the evolution of intelligence has ended on the earth. Judging by the past, we can expect that a new species will arise out of man, surpassing his achievements those of his predecessor. Only a carbon chemistry enthusiast would assume that the new species must be man's flesh-and-blood descendants. The new kind of intelligent life is more likely to be made of silicon.

31. What do you suppose the attitude of Dr. Samuel Johnson towards ladies preaching?

- A) He believed that ladies were born worse preachers than men.
- B) He was pleased that ladies could though not as well as men.
- C) He disapproved of ladies preaching.
- D) He encouraged ladies to preach.

32. Today, computers are still inferior to man in terms of _____.

- A) decision making
- B) drives and feelings
- C) growth of reasoning power
- D) information absorption

33. In terms of making quick decisions, the human brain cannot be compared with the computer because _____.

- A) in the long process of evolution slow pace of life didn't require such ability of the computer because brain
- B) the human brain is influenced by other factors such as motivation and emotion
- C) the human brain may sometimes freeze up in a dangerous situation
- D) the evolution of imitate life while the human brain does not imitate computers

34. Though he thinks highly of the development of computer science, the author doesn't mean that _____.

- A) computers are likely to become a new form of intelligent life
- B) human beings have lost control of computers
- C) the intelligence of computers will eventually surpass will that of human beings
- D) the evolution of intelligence will probably depend on that of electronic brains

35. According to the passage, which of the following statements is TRUE?

- A) Future man will be made of silicon instead of flesh and blood.
- B) Someday it will be difficult to tell a computer from a man.
- C) The reasoning power of computers has already surpassed that of man.
- D) Future intelligent life may not necessarily be made of organic matter.

Passage Four

Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage.

Video recorders and photocopiers, even ticket machines on the railways, often seem unnecessarily difficult to use. Last December I bought myself a Video cassette recorder (VCR) described as "simple to use". In the first three weeks I failed repeatedly to program the machine to record from the TV, and after months of practice I still made mistakes. I am not alone. According to a survey last year by Ferguson, the British manufacturer, more than one in four VCR owners never use the timer on their machines to record a programme: they don't use it because they've found it far too hard to operate.

So why do manufacturers keep on designing and producing VCRS that are awkward to use if the problems are so obvious?

First, the problems we notice are not obvious to technically minded designers with years of experience and trained to understand how appliances work. Secondly, designers tend to add one or two features at a time to each model, whereas you or I face all a machine's features at once. Thirdly, although finding problems in a finished product is easy, it is too late by then to do anything about the design. Finally, if manufacturers can get away with selling products that are difficult to use, it is not worth the effort of any one of them to make improvements.

Some manufacturers say they concentrate on providing a wide range of features rather than on making the machines easy to use. But that gives rise to the question, "why can't you have features that are easy to use?" The answer is you can.

Good design practice is a mixture of specific procedures and general principles. For a start, designers should build an original model of the machine and try it out on typical members of the public—not on colleagues in the development laboratory. Simple public trials would quickly reveal many design mistakes. In an ideal world, there would be some ways of controlling quality such as that the VCR must be redesigned repeatedly until, say, 90 percent of users can work 90 per cent of the features correctly 90 per cent of the time.

36. The author had trouble operating his VCR because _____.

- A) he had neglected the importance of using the timer
- B) the machine had far more technical features than necessary
- C) he had set about using it without proper training
- D) its operation was far more difficult than the designer intended it to be

37. According to the author, manufacturers _____.

- A) should add more useful features to their machines
- B) often fail to make their products easy to use
- C) should make their appliances as attractive as possible
- D) often fail to provide proper training in the use of their products

38. It seems that manufacturers will remain reluctant to make improvements unless _____.

- A) they can do so at a very low cost
- B) they find their machines hard to operate
- C) they have difficulty selling their products
- D) they receive a lot of complaints about their machines

39. According to the passage before a VCR is cold on the market, its original model should be tried out _____.

- A) among ordinary consumers who are not technically minded
- B) among people who are technically minded
- C) among experienced technicians and potential users
- D) among people who are in charge of public relations

40. One of the reasons why VCRs are so difficult to use is that _____.

- A) the designers are often insensitive to the operational complexities of their machines
- B) the range of features provided is unlimited
- C) there is no ideal way of controlling quality
- D) their designers often ignore the complaints of their users

1996 年 6 月

Part II Reading Comprehension (35 minutes)

Directions: There are 4 reading passages in this part. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). You should decide on the best choice and mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.

Passage One

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage:

Three English dictionaries published recently all lay claim to possessing a "new" feature. The BBC English Dictionary contains background information on 1,000 people and places prominent in the news since 1988; the Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary: Encyclopedic Edition is the OALD plus encyclopedic entries; the Longman Dictionary of English Language and Culture is the LME plus cultural information.

The key fact is that all three dictionaries can be seen to have a distinctly "cultural" as well as language learning content. That being said, the way in which they approach the cultural element is not identical, making direct comparisons between the three difficult.

While there is some common ground between the encyclopedic/cultural entries for the Oxford and Longman dictionaries, there is a clear difference. Oxford lays claim to being encyclopedic on content whereas Longman distinctly concentrates on the language and culture of the English-speaking world. The Oxford dictionary can therefore stand more vigorous scrutiny for cultural bias than the Longman publication because the latter does not hesitate about viewing the rest of the world from the cultural perspectives of the English-speaking world. The cultural objectives of the BBC dictionary are in turn more distinct still. Based on an analysis of over 70 million words recorded from the BBC World Service and National Public Radio of Washington over a period of four years, their 1,000 brief encyclopedic entries are based on people and places that have featured in the news recently. The intended user they have in mind is a regular listener to the World Service who will have a reasonable standard of English and a developed skill in listening comprehension.

In reality, though, the BBC dictionary will be purchased by a far wider range of language learners, as will the other two dictionaries. We will be faced with a situation where many of the users of these dictionaries will at the very least have distinct socio-cultural perspectives and may have world views which are totally opposed and even hostile to those of the West. Advanced learners from this kind of background will not only evaluate a dictionary on how user-friendly it is but will also have definite views about the scope and appropriateness of the various socio-cultural entries.

21. What feature sets apart the three dictionaries discussed in the passage from traditional ones?

- A) The combination of two dictionaries into one. B) The new approach to defining words.
C) The inclusion of cultural content. D) The increase in the number of entries.

22. The Longman dictionary is more likely to be criticized for cultural prejudice because _____.
- A) its scope of cultural entries is beyond the culture of the English-speaking world
 - B) it pays little attention to the cultural content of the non-English-speaking countries
 - C) it views the world purely from the standpoint of the English-speaking world
 - D) it fails to distinguish language from culture in its encyclopedic entries
23. The BBC dictionary differs from Oxford and Longman in that _____.
- A) it has a wider selection of encyclopedic entries
 - B) it is mainly designed to meet the needs of radio listeners
 - C) it lays more emphasis on language than on culture
 - D) it is intended to help listeners develop their listening comprehension skills
24. It is implied in the last paragraph that, in approaching socio-cultural content in a dictionary, special thought be given to _____.
- A) the language levels of its users
 - B) the number of its prospective purchasers
 - C) the different tastes of its users
 - D) the various cultural backgrounds of its users
25. What is the passage mainly about?
- A) Different ways of treating socio-cultural elements in the three new English dictionaries.
 - B) A comparison of people's opinions on the cultural content in the three new English dictionaries.
 - C) The advantages of the BBC dictionary over Oxford and Longman.
 - D) The user-friendliness of the three new English dictionaries.

Passage Two

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage.

Real policemen hardly recognize any resemblance between their lives and what they see on TV.

The first difference is that a policeman's real life revolves round criminal law. He has to know exactly what actions are crimes and what evidence can be used to prove them in court. He has to know nearly as much law as a professional lawyer, and what is more, he has to apply it on his feet, in the dark and rain, running down a street after someone he wants to talk to.

Little of his time is spent in chatting. He will spend most of his working life typing millions of words on thousands of forms about hundreds of sad, unimportant people who are guilty of stupid, petty crimes.

Most television crime drama is about finding the criminal: as soon as he's arrested, the story is over. In real life, finding criminals is seldom much of a problem. Except in very serious cases like murders and terrorist attacks little effort is spent on searching.

Having made an arrest, a detective really start to work. He has to prove his case in court and to do that he often has to gather a lot of different evidence.

At third big difference between the drama detective and the real one is the unpleasant pressures: first, as members of a police force they always have to behave absolutely in accordance with the law. Secondly, as expensive public servants they have to get results.

They can hardly ever do both. Most of the time some of them have to break the rules in small ways.

If the detective has to detective the world, the world often deceives him. Hardly anyone he meets tells him the truth. And this separation the detective feels between himself and the rest of the world is deepened by the simple mindedness as he sees it - of citizens, social workers, doctors, law-makers, and judges, who, instead of eliminating crime punish the criminals less severely in the hope that this will make them reform. The result, detectives feel, is that nine-tenths of their work is re-catching people who should have stared behind bars. This makes them rather cynical.

26. A policeman has to be trained in criminal law because _____.

- A) he must work hard to help reform criminals
- B) he must believe as professional lawyers do
- C) he must be able to tell when and where a crime is committed
- D) he must justify the arrests he makes of criminals

27. What is the most suitable word that describes the work of a policeman according to the passage?

- A) Dangerous. B) Demanding. C) Distressing. D) Dramatic.

28. According to the passage, policemen spend most of their time an efforts _____.

- A) patrolling the street, rain or shine B) tracking and arresting criminals
- C) collecting and providing evidence D) consulting the rules of law

29. What's the policeman's biggest headache?

- A) He has to get the most desirable results without breaking the law in any way.
- B) He has to justify his arrests while unable to provide sufficient evidence in most cases.
- C) He can hardly find enough time to learn criminal law while burdened with numerous criminal cases.
- D) He has to provide the best possible public service at the least possible expense.

30. Why do policemen feel separated from the rest of the world?

- A) Because they do not receive due support from society.
- B) Because they find people insincere with them.
- C) Because they feel superior to simple-minded people around them.
- D) Because they are suspicious of the people around them.

Passage Three

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage.

To live in the United States today is to gain an appreciation for Dahrendorf's assertion that social change exists everywhere. Technology, the application of knowledge for practical ends, is a major source of social change.

Yet we would do well to remind ourselves that technology is a human creation; it does not exist naturally. A spear or a robot is as much a cultural as a physical object. Until humans use a spear to hunt game or a robot to produce machine parts, neither is much more than a solid mass of matter. For a bird looking for an object on which to rest, a spear or robot serves the purpose equally well. The explosion of the Challenger space shuttle and the

Russian nuclear accident at Chernobyl drive home the human quality of technology; they provide cases in which well-planned systems suddenly went haywire and there was no ready hand to set them right. Since technology is a human creation, we are responsible for what is done with it. Pessimists worry that we will use out technology eventually to blow our world and ourselves to pieces. But they have been saying this for decades, and so far we have managed to survive and even flourish. Whether we will continue to do so in the years ahead remains uncertain. Clearly, the impact of technology on our lives deserves a closer examination.

Few technological developments have had a greater impact on our lives than the computer revolution. Scientists and engineers have designed specialized machines that can do the tasks that once only people could do. There are those who assert that the switch to an information-based economy is in the same camp as other great historical milestones, particularly the industrial Revolution. Yet when we ask why the industrial Revolution was a revolution, we find that it was not the machines. The primary reason why it was revolutionary is that it led to great social change. It gave rise to mass production and, through mass production, to a society in which wealth was not confined to the few.

In somewhat similar fashion, computers promise to revolutionize the structure of American life, particularly as they free the human mind and open new possibilities in knowledge and communication. The industrial Revolution supplemented and replaced the muscles of humans and animals by mechanical methods. The computer extends this development to supplement and replace some aspects of the mind of human beings by electronic methods. It is the capacity of the computer for solving problems and making decisions that represents its greatest potential and that pees the greatest difficulties in predicting the impact on society.

31. A spear or a robot has the quality of technology only when it _____.

- A) is used both as a cultural and a physical object
- B) serves different purposes equally well
- C) is utilized by man
- D) can be of use to both man and animal

32. The examples of the Challenger and Chernobyl cited by the author serve to show that _____.

- A) if not given close examination, technology could be used to destroy our world
- B) technology is a human creation, so we are responsible for it
- C) technology usually goes wrong, if not controlled by man
- D) being a human creation, technology is liable to error

33. According to the author, the introduction of the computer is a revolution mainly because _____.

- A) the computer has revolutionized the workings of the human mind
- B) the computer can do the tasks that could only be done by people before
- C) it has helped to switch to an information technology
- D) it has a great potential impact on society

34. By using the phrase "the human quality of technology", the author refers to the fact that technology _____.

- A) has a great impact on human life
- B) has some characteristics of human nature
- C) can replace some aspects of the human mind
- D) does not exist in the natural world

35. The passage is based on the author's _____.

- A) keen insight into the nature of technology
- B) prejudiced criticism of the role of the industrial Revolution
- C) cautious analysis of the replacement of the human mind by computers
- D) exaggerated description of the negative consequences of technology

Passage Four

Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage.

Now custom has not been commonly regarded as a subject of any great importance. The inner workings of our own brains we feel to be uniquely worthy of investigation, but custom, we have a way of thinking, is behavior at its most commonplace. As a matter of fact, it is the other way around. Traditional custom, taken the world over, is a mass of detailed behavior more astonishing than what any one person can ever evolve in individual actions. Yet that is a rather trivial aspect of the matter. The fact of first-rate importance is the predominant role that custom plays in experience and in belief and the very great varieties it may manifest.

No man ever looks at the world with pristine eyes. He sees it edited by a definite set of customs and institutions and ways of thinking. Even in his philosophical probing he cannot go behind these stereotypes; his very concepts of the true and the false will still have reference to his particular traditional customs. John Dewey has said in all seriousness that the part played by custom in shaping the behavior of the individual as over against any way in which he can affect traditional custom, is as the proportion of the total vocabulary of his mother tongue over against those words of his own baby talk that are taken up into the language of his family. When one seriously studies social orders that have had the opportunity to develop independently, they become no more than an exact and matter-of-fact observation. The life history of the individual is first and foremost an adjustment to the patterns and standards traditionally handed down in his community. From the moment of his birth the customs into which he is born shape his experience and behavior. By the time he can talk, he is the little creature of his culture, and by the time he is grown and able to take part in its activities, its habits are his habits, its beliefs his beliefs, its impossibilities his impossibilities.

36. The author thinks the reason why custom has been ignored in the academic world is that _____.

- A) custom reveals only the superficial nature of human behavior
- B) the study of social orders can replace the study of custom
- C) people are still not aware of the important role that custom plays in forming our world outlook
- D) custom has little to do with our ways of thinking

37. Which of the following is true according to John Dewey?

- A) An individual can exercise very little influence on the cultural tradition into which he is born.
- B) Custom is the direct result of the philosophical probing of a group of people.
- C) An individual is strongly influenced by the cultural tradition even before he is born.

D) Custom represents the collective wisdom which benefits the individual.

38. The word "custom" in this passage most probably means _____.

A) the concept of the true and the false of a society

B) the independently developed social orders

C) the adjustment of the individual to the new social environment

D) the patterns and standards of behavior of a community

39. According to the passage a person's life, from his birth to his death, _____.

A) is constantly shaping the cultural traditions of his people

B) is predominated by traditional custom

C) is continually influenced by the habits of other communities

D) is chiefly influenced by the people around him

40. The author's purpose in writing this passage is _____.

A) to urge individuals to follow traditional customs

B) to stress the strong influence of customs on an individual

C) to examine the interaction of man and social customs

D) to show man's adjustment to traditional customs

1997 年 1 月

Part II Reading Comprehension (35 minutes)

Directions: There are 4 reading passages in this part. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). You should decide on the best choice and mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.

Passage One

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage.

More and more, the operations of our businesses, governments, and financial institutions are controlled by information that exists only inside computer memories. Anyone clever enough to modify this information for his own purposes can reap substantial rewards. Even worse, a number of people who have done this and been caught at it have managed to get away without punishment.

It's easy for computer crimes to go undetected if no one checks up on what the computer is doing. But even if the crime is detected, the criminal may walk away not only unpunished but with a glowing recommendation from his former employers.

Of course, we have no statistics on crimes that go undetected. But it's disturbing to note how many of the crimes we do know about were detected by accident, not by systematic inspections or other security procedures. The computer criminals who have been caught may be the victims of uncommonly bad luck.

For example, a certain keypunch(键盘打孔) operator complained of having to stay overtime to punch extra cards. Investigation revealed that the extra cards she was being asked to punch were for dishonest transactions. In another case, dissatisfied employees of the thief tipped off(向...透露) the company that was being robbed.

Unlike other lawbreakers, who must leave the country, commit suicide, or go to jail, computer criminals sometimes escape punishment, demanding not only that they not be charged but that they be given good recommendations and perhaps other benefits. All too often, their demands have been met.

Why? Because company executives are afraid of the bad publicity that would result if the public found out that their computer had been misused. They hesitate at the thought of a criminal boasting in open court of how he juggled(耍弄) the most confidential records right under the noses of the company's executives, an accountant, and security staff. And so another computer criminal departs with just the recommendations he needs to continue his crimes elsewhere.

21. It can be concluded from the passage that _____.

- A) it is still impossible to detect computer crimes today
- B) computer crimes are the most serious problem in the operation of financial institutions
- C) computer criminals can escape punishment because they can't be detected
- D) people commit computer crimes at the request their company

22. It is implied in the third paragraph that _____.
A) many more computer crimes go undetected than are discovered
B) the rapid increase of computer crimes is a troublesome problem
C) most computer criminals are smart enough to cover up their crimes
D) most computer criminals are smart enough to cover up their bad luck
23. Which of the following is mentioned in the passage?
A) A strict law against computer crimes must be enforced.
B) Companies need to impose restrictions on confidential information.
C) Companies will guard against computer crimes to protect their reputation.
D) Companies usually hesitate to uncover computer crimes.
24. What may happen to computer criminals once they are caught?
A) With a bad reputation they can hardly find another job.
B) They will be denied access to confidential records.
C) They may walk away and easily find another job.
D) They must leave the country or go to jail.
25. The passage is mainly about _____.
A) why computer crimes are difficult to detect by systematic inspections
B) why computer criminals are often able to escape punishment
C) how computer criminals manage to get good recommendation from their former employers
D) why computer crimes can't be eliminated

Passage Two

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage.

It is often claimed that nuclear energy is something we cannot do without. We live in a consumer society where there is an enormous demand for commercial products of all kinds. Moreover, an increase in industrial production is considered to be one solution to the problem of mass unemployment. Such an increase presumes an abundant and cheap energy supply. Many people believe that nuclear energy provides an inexhaustible and economical source of power and that it is therefore essential for an industrially developing society. There are a number of other advantages in the use of nuclear energy. Firstly, nuclear power, except for accidents, is clean. A further advantage is that a nuclear power station can be run and maintained by relatively few technical and administrative staff. The nuclear reactor represents an enormous step in our scientific evolution and, whatever the anti nuclear group says, it is wrong to expect a return to more primitive sources of fuel. However, opponents of nuclear energy point out that nuclear power stations bring a direct threat not only to the environment but also to civil liberties.

Furthermore, it is questionable whether ultimately nuclear power is a cheap source of energy. There have, for example, been very costly accidents in America, in Britain and, of course, in Russia. The possibility of increases in the cost of uranium(铀) in addition to the cost of greater safety provisions could price nuclear power out of the market. In the long run, environmentalists argue, nuclear energy wastes valuable resources and disturbs the ecology

to an extent which could bring about the destruction of the human race. Thus, if we wish to survive, we cannot afford nuclear energy. In spite of the case against nuclear energy outlined above, nuclear energy programmes are expanding. Such an expansion assumes a continual growth in industrial production and consumer demands. However, it is doubtful whether this growth will or can continue. Having weighed up the arguments on both sides, it seems there are good economic and ecological reasons for sources of energy other than nuclear power.

26. The writer's attitude toward nuclear energy is _____.

A) indifferent B) favorable C) tolerant D) negative

27. According to the opponents of nuclear energy, which of the following is true of nuclear energy?

A) Primitive. B) Exhaustible. C) Cheap. D) Unsafe.

28. Some people claim that nuclear energy is essential because _____.

A) it provides a perfect solution to mass unemployment

B) it represents an enormous step forward in our scientific evolution

C) it can meet the growing demand of an industrially developing society

D) nuclear power stations can be run and maintained by relatively few technical and administrative staff

29. Which of the following statements does the writer support?

A) The demand for commercial products will not necessarily keep increasing.

B) Nuclear energy is something we cannot do without.

C) Uranium is a good source of energy for economic and ecological reasons.

D) Greater safety provisions can bring about the expansion of nuclear energy programmes.

30. The function of the last sentence is to _____.

A) advance the final argument B) reflect the writer's attitude

C) reverse previously expressed thoughts D) show the disadvantages of nuclear power

Passage Three

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage.

Clothes play a critical part in the conclusions we reach by providing clues to who people are, who they are not, and who they would like to be. They tell us a good deal about the wearer's background, personality, status, mood, and social outlook.

Since clothes are such an important source of social information, we can use them to manipulate people's impression of us. Our appearance assumes particular significance in the initial phases of interaction that is likely to occur. An elderly middle class man or woman may be alienated(疏远…) by a young adult who is dressed in an unconventional manner, regardless of the person's education, background, or interests.

People tend to agree on what certain types of clothes mean. Adolescent girls can easily agree on the lifestyles of girls who wear certain outfits(套装), including the number of boyfriends they likely have had and whether they smoke or drink. Newscasters, or the announcers who read the news on TV, are considered to be more convincing, honest, and competent when they are dressed conservatively. And college students who view themselves as taking an active role in their inter-personal relationships say they are concerned about the

costumes they must wear to play these roles successfully. Moreover, many of us can relate instances in which the clothing we wore changed the way we felt about ourselves and how we acted. Perhaps you have used clothing to gain confidence when you anticipated a stressful situation, such as a job interview, or a court appearance.

In the workplace, men have long had well defined precedents and role models for achieving success. It has been otherwise for women. A good many women in the business world are uncertain about the appropriate mixture of "masculine" and "feminine" attributes they should convey by their professional clothing. The variety of clothing alternatives to women has also been greater than that available for men. Male administrators tend to judge women more favorably for managerial positions when the women display less "feminine" grooming(打扮)-shorter hair, moderate use of makeup, and plain tailored clothing. As one male administrator confessed, "An attractive woman is definitely going to get a longer interview, but she won't get a job."

31. According to the passage, the way we dress _____.

- A) provides clues for people who are critical of us
- B) indicates our likes and dislikes in choosing a career
- C) has a direct influence on the way people regard us
- D) is of particular importance when we get on in age

32. From the third paragraph of the passage, we can conclude that young adults tend to believe that certain types of clothing can _____.

- A) change people's conservative attitudes toward their lifestyle
- B) help young people make friends with the opposite sex
- C) make them competitive in the job market
- D) help them achieve success in their interpersonal relationships

33. The word "precedent" (Line 1, Para. 4) probably refers to _____.

- A) early acts for men to follow as examples
- B) particular places for men to occupy especially because of their importance
- C) things that men should agree upon
- D) men's beliefs that everything in the world has already been decided

34. According to the passage, many career women find themselves in difficult situations because _____.

- A) the variety of professional clothing is too wide for them to choose
- B) women are generally thought to be only good at being fashion models
- C) men are more favorably judged for managerial positions
- D) they are not sure to what extent they should display their feminine qualities through clothing

35. What is the passage mainly about?

- A) Dressing for effect. B) How to dress appropriately.
- C) Managerial positions and clothing. D) Dressing for the occasion.

Passage Four

Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage.

The more women and minorities make their way into the ranks of management, the more they seem to want to talk about things formerly judged to be best left unsaid. The newcomers also tend to see office matters with a fresh eye, in the process sometimes coming up with critical analyses of the forces that shape everyone's experience in the organization.

Consider the novel views of Harvey Coleman of Atlanta on the subject of getting ahead. Coleman is black. He spent 11 years with IBM, half of them working in management development, and now serves as a consultant to the likes of AT&T, Coca Cola, Prudential, and Merch. Coleman says that based on what he's seen at big companies, he weighs the different elements that make for long term career success as follows: performance counts a mere 10%, image, 30%; and exposure, a full 60%. Coleman concludes that excellent job performance is so common these days that while doing your work well may win you pay increases, it won't secure you the big promotion. He finds that advancement more often depends on how many people know you and your work, and how high up they are.

Ridiculous beliefs? Not to many people, especially many women and members of minority races who, like Coleman, feel that the scales(障眼物) have dropped from their eyes. "Women and blacks in organizations work under false beliefs," says Kaleel Jamison, a New York based management consultant who helps corporations deal with these issues. "They think that if you work hard, you'll get ahead - that someone in authority will reach down and give you a promotion." She adds, "Most women and blacks are so frightened that people will think they've gotten ahead because of their sex or color that they play down(使不突出) their visibility." Her advice to those folks: learn the ways that white males have traditionally used to find their way into the spotlight.

36. According to the passage, "things formerly judged to be best left unsaid" (Line 2, Para. 1) probably refers to "_____".

- A) criticisms that shape everyone's experience
- B) the opinions which contradict the established beliefs
- C) the tendencies that help the newcomers to see office matters with a fresh eye
- D) the ideas which usually come up with usually come up with new ways of management in the organization

37. To achieve success in your career, the most important factor, according to the passage, is to _____.

- A) let your superiors know how good you are
- B) project a favorable image to the people around you
- C) work as a consultant to your superiors
- D) perform well your tasks given by your superiors

38. The reason why women and blacks play down their visibility is that they _____.

- A) know that someone in authority will reach down and give them a promotion
- B) want to give people the impression that they work under false beliefs
- C) don't want people to think that their promotions were due to sex or color
- D) believe they can get promoted by reason of their sex or color

39. The author is of the opinion that Coleman's beliefs are _____.

- A) biased B) popular C) insightful D) superficial

40. The best title for this passage would be _____.

A) Role of Women and Minorities in Management B) The Importance of Being Visible
C) Job Performance and Advancement D) Sex and Career Success

1997 年 6 月

Part II Reading Comprehension (35 minutes)

Directions: There are 4 reading passages in this part. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). You should decide on the best choice and mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.

Passage One

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage:

It is said that the public and Congressional concern about deceptive packaging rumpus started because Senator Hart discovered that the boxes of cereals consumed by him, Mrs. Hart, and their children were becoming higher and narrower, with a decline of net weight from 12 to 10.5 ounces, without any reduction in price. There were still twelve biscuits, but they had been reduced in size. Later, the Senator rightly complained of a store-bought pie in a handsomely illustrated box that pictured, in a single slice, almost as many cherries as there were in the whole pie.

The manufacturer who increases the unit price of his product by changing his package size to lower the quantity delivered can, without undue hardship, put his product into boxes, bags, and tins that will contain even 4-ounce, 8-ounce, one-pound, two-pound quantities of breakfast foods, cake mixes, etc. A study of drugstore and supermarket shelves will convince any observer that all possible size and shapes of boxes, jars, bottles, and tins are in use at the same time and, as the package journals show, week by week, there is never any hesitation in introducing a new size, and shape of box or bottle when it aids in product differentiation. The producers of packaged products argue strongly against changing sizes of packages to contain even weights and volumes, but no one in the trade comments unfavorably on the huge costs incurred by endless changes of package sizes, materials, shape, art work, and net weights that are used for improving a product's market position.

When a packaging expert explained that he was able to multiply the price of hard sweets by 2.5, from 1 dollar to 2.50 dollars by changing to a fancy jar, or that he had made a 5-ounce bottle look as though it held 8 ounces, he was in effect telling the public that packaging can be a very expensive luxury. It evidently does come high, when an average family pays about 200 dollars a year for bottles, cans, boxes, jars and other containers, most of which can't be used anything but stuffing the garbage can.

21. What started the public and Congressional concern about deceptive packaging rumpus?

- A) Consumers' complaints about the changes in the package size.
- B) Expensive packaging for poor quality products.
- C) A senator's discovery of the tricks in packaging.
- D) The rise in the unit price for many products.

22. The word "undue" (Para. 2) means "_____".

- A) improper B) adequate C) unexpected D) excessive

23. Consumers are concerned about the changes in the package size, mainly because _____.

- A) they hate to see any changes in things they are familiar with
- B) they unit price for a product often rises as a result
- C) they have to pay for the cost of changing package sizes
- D) this entails an increase in the cost of packaging

24. According to this passage, various types of packaging come into existence to _____.

- A) meet the needs of consumers B) suit all kinds of products
- C) enhance the market position of products D) introduce new products

25. The author is critical mainly of _____.

- A) dishonest packaging B) inferior packaging
- C) the changes in package size D) exaggerated illustrations on packages

Passage Two

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage.

If sustainable competitive advantage depends on work-force skills, American firms have a problem. Human-resource management is not traditionally seen as central to the competitive survival of the firm in United States. Skill acquisition is considered an individual responsibility. Labour is simply another factor of production to be hired-rented at the lowest possible cost - much as one buys raw materials or equipment.

The lack of importance attached to human-resource management can be seen in the corporate hierarchy. In an American firm the chief financial officer is almost always second in command. The post of head of human-resource management is usually a specialized job, off at the edge of the corporate hierarchy. The executive who holds it is never consulted on major strategic decisions and has no chance to move up to Chief Executive Officer (CEO). By way of contrast, in Japan the head of human-resource management is central-usually the second most important executive, after the CEO, in the firm's hierarchy.

While American firms often talk about the vast amounts spent on training their work forces, in fact they invest less in the skills of their employees than do either Japanese or German firms. The money they do invest is also more highly concentrated on professional and managerial employees. And the limited investments that are made in training workers are also much more narrowly focused on the specific skills necessary to do the next job rather than on the basic background skills that make it possible to absorb new technologies.

As a result, problems emerge when new breakthrough technologies arrive. If American workers, for example, take much longer to learn how to operate new flexible manufacturing stations than workers in Germany (as they do), the effective cost of those stations is lower in Germany than it is in the United States. More time is required before equipment is up and running at capacity, and the need for extensive retraining generates costs and creates bottlenecks that limit the speed with which new equipment can be employed. The result is a lower pace of technological change. And in the end the skills of the population affect the wages of the top half. If the bottom half can't effectively staff the processes that have to be operated, the management and professional jobs that go with these processes will disappear.

26. Which of the following applies to the management of human resources in American companies?
- A) They hire people at the lowest cost regardless of their skills.
 - B) They see the gaining of skills as their employees' own business.
 - C) They attach more importance to workers than equipment.
 - D) They only hire skilled workers because of keen competition.
27. What is the position of the head of human-resource management in an American firm?
- A) He is one of the most important executives in firms.
 - B) His post is likely to disappear when new technologies are introduced.
 - C) He is directly under the chief financial executives in the firms.
 - D) He has no say in making important decisions in the firm.
28. The money most American firms put in training mainly goes to _____.
A) workers who can operate new equipment B) technological and managerial staff
C) workers who lack basic background skills D) top executives
29. According to the passages, the decisive factor in maintaining a firm's competitive advantage is _____.
A) the introduction of new technologies B) the improvement of worker's basic skills
C) the rational composition of professional and managerial employees
D) the attachment of importance to the bottom half of the employees
30. What is the main idea of the passage?
- A) American firms are different from Japanese and German firms in human-resource management.
 - B) Extensive retraining is indispensable to effective human-resource management.
 - C) The head of human-resource management must be in the central position in a firm's hierarchy.
 - D) The human-resource management strategies of American firms affect their competitive capacity.

Passage Three

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage.

The biographer has to dance between two shaky positions with respect to the subject. Too close a relation, and the writer may be objectivity. Not close enough, and the writer may lack the sympathy necessary to any effort to portray a mind, a soul—the quality of life. Who should write the biography of a family, for example? Because of their closeness to the subject, family members may have special information, but by the same token, they may not have the distance that would allow them to be fair. Similarly, a king's servant might not be the best one to write a biography of that king. But a foreigner might not have the knowledge and sympathy necessary to write the king's biography—not for a readership from within the kingdom, at any rate.

There is no ideal position for such a task. The biographer has to work with the position he or she has in the world, adjusting that position as necessary to deal with the subject. Every position has strengths and weaknesses: to thrive, a writer must try to become aware of these,

evaluate them in terms of the subject, and select a position accordingly.

When their subjects are heroes or famous figures, biographies often reveal a democratic motive: they attempt to show that their subjects are only human, no better than anyone else. Other biographies are meant to change us, to invite us to become better than we are. The biographies of Jesus found in the Bible are in this class.

Biographers may claim that their account is the "authentic" one. In advancing this claim, they are helped if the biography is "authorized" by the subject, this presumably allows the biographer special access to private information. "Unauthorized" biographies also have their appeal, however, since they can suggest an independence of mind in the biographer. In book promotions, the "unauthorized" characterisation usually suggests the prospect of juicy gossip that the subject had hoped to suppress. A subject might have several biographies, even several "authentic" ones. We sense intuitively that no one is in a position to tell the story of a life, perhaps not even the subject, and this has been proved by the history of biography.

31. According to the author, an ideal biographer would be one who _____.

- A) knows the subject very well and yet maintains a proper distance from him
- B) is close to the subject and knows the techniques of biography writing
- C) is independent and treats the subject with fairness and objectivity
- D) possesses special private information and is sympathetic toward the subject

32. The author cites the biographies of Jesus in the Bible in order to show that _____.

- A) the best biographies are meant to transform their readers
- B) biographies are authentic accounts of their subjects' lives
- C) the best biographies are the of heroes and famous figures
- D) biographies can serve different purpose

33. Which of the following statements is true, according to the passage?

- A) An authentic biography seldom appeals to its readers.
- B) An authentic biography is one authorized by the subject.
- C) No one can write a perfect biography.
- D) Authorized biographies have a wider readership.

34. An unauthorized biography is likely to attract more readers because _____.

- A) it portrays the subject both faithfully and vividly
- B) it contains interesting information about the subject's private life
- C) it reveals a lot of accurate details unknown to outsiders
- D) it usually gives a sympathetic description of the subject's character

35. In this passage, the author focuses on _____.

- A) the difficulty of a biographer in finding the proper perspective to do his job
- B) the secret of a biographer to win more readers
- C) the techniques required of a biographer to write a food biography
- D) the characteristics of different kinds of biographies

Passage Four

Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage.

Whether the eyes are "the windows of the soul" is debatable, that they are intensely important in interpersonal communication is a fact. During the first two months of a baby's life, the stimulus that produces a smile is a pair of eyes. The eyes need not be real: a mask with two dots will produce a smile. Significantly, a real human face with eyes then the face will not motivate a smile, nor will the sight of only one eye then the face is presented in profile. This attraction to eyes as opposed to the nose or mouth continues as the baby matures. In one study, when American four-year-olds were asked to draw people, 75 percent of them drew people with mouths, but 99 percent of them drew people with eyes. In Japan, however, where babies are carried on their mother's back, infants do not acquire as much attachment to eyes as they do in other cultures. As a result, Japanese adults make little use of the face either to encode or decode meaning. In fact, Argyle reveals that the "proper place to focus one's gaze during a conversation in Japan is on the neck of one's conversation partner."

The role of eye contact in a conversational exchange between two Americans is well defined: speakers make contact with the eyes of their listener for about one second, then glance away as they talk; in a few moments they re-establish eye contact with the listener or reassure themselves that their audience is still attentive, then shift their gaze away once more. Listeners, meanwhile, keep their eyes on the face of the speaker, allowing themselves to glance away only briefly. It is important that they be looking at the speaker at the precise moment when the speaker reestablishes eye contact: if they are not looking, the speaker assumes that they are disinterested and either will pause until eye contact is resumed or will terminate the conversation. Just how critical this eye maneuvering is to the maintenance of conversational flow becomes evident when two speakers are wearing dark glasses: there may be a sort of traffic jam of words caused by interruption, false starts, and unpredictable pauses.

36. The author is convinced that the eyes are _____.

- A) of extreme importance in expressing feelings and exchanging ideas
- B) something through which one can see a person's inner world
- C) of considerable significance in making conversations interesting
- D) something the value of which is largely a matter of long debate

37. Babies will not be stimulated to smile by a person _____.

- A) whose front view is fully perceived
- B) whose face is covered with a mask
- C) whose face is seen from the side
- D) whose face is free of any covering

38. According to the passage, the Japanese fix their gaze on their conversation partner's neck because _____.

- A) they don't like to keep their eyes on the face of the speaker
- B) they need not communicate through eye contact
- C) they don't think it polite to have eye contact
- D) they didn't have much opportunity to communicate through eye contact in babyhood

39. According to the passage, a conversation between two Americans may break down due to _____.

- A) one temporarily glancing away from the other
- B) eye contact of more than one second
- C) improperly-timed ceasing of eye contact
- D) constant adjustment of eye contact

40. To keep a conversation flowing smoothly, it is better for the participants _____.

- A) not to wear dark spectacles B) not to make any interruptions
C) not to glance away from each other D) not to make unpredictable pauses

1998 年 1 月

Part II Reading Comprehension (35 minutes)

Directions: There are 4 reading passages in this part. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). You should decide on the best choice and mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.

Passage One

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage.

A few common misconceptions. Beauty is only skin deep. One's physical assets and liabilities don't count all that much in a managerial career. A woman should always try to look her best.

Over the last 30 years, social scientists have conducted more than 1,000 studies of how we react to beautiful and not so beautiful people. The virtually unanimous conclusion: Looks do matter, more than most of us realize. The data suggest, for example, that physically attractive individuals are more likely to be treated well by their parents, sought out as friends, and pursued romantically. With the possible exception of women seeking managerial jobs, they are also more likely to be hired, paid well, and promoted.

Un American, you say, unfair and extremely unbelievable? Once again, the scientists have caught us mouthing pieties(虔诚) while acting just the contrary. Their typical experiment works something like this. They give each member of a group - college students, or teachers or corporate personnel managers - a piece of paper relating an individual's accomplishments. Attached to the paper is a photograph. While the papers all say exactly the same thing the pictures are different. Some show a strikingly attractive person, some an average looking character, and some an unusually unattractive human being. Group members are asked to rate the individual on certain attributes, anything from personal warmth to the likelihood that he or she will be promoted.

Almost invariably, the better looking the person in the picture, the higher the person is rated. In the phrase, borrowed from Sappho, that the social scientists use to sum up the common perception, what is beautiful is good.

In business, however, good looks cut both ways for women, and deeper than for men. A Utah State University professor, who is an authority on the subject, explains: In terms of their careers, the impact of physical attractiveness on males is only modest. But its potential impact on females can be tremendous, making it easier, for example, for the more attractive to get jobs where they are in the public eye. On another note, though, there is enough literature now for us to conclude that attractive women who aspire(追求) to managerial positions do not get on as well as women who may be less attractive.

21. According to the passage, people often wrongly believe that in pursuing a career as a manager _____.

A) a person's property or debts do not matter much

- B) a person's outward appearance is not a critical qualification
 - C) women should always dress fashionably
 - D) women should not only be attractive but also high minded
22. The result of research carried out by social scientists show that _____.
 A) people do not realize the importance of looking one's best
 B) women in pursuit of managerial jobs are not likely to be paid well
 C) good looking women aspire to managerial positions
 D) attractive people generally have an advantage over those who are not
23. Experiments by scientists have shown that when people evaluate individuals on certain attributes _____.
 A) they observe the principle that beauty is only skin deep
 B) they do not usually act according to the views they support
 C) they give ordinary looking persons the lowest ratings
 D) they tend to base their judgment on the individual's accomplishments
24. "Good looks cut both ways for women" (Line 1, Para. 5) means that _____.
 A) attractive women have tremendous potential impact on public jobs
 B) good looking women always get the best of everything
 C) being attractive is not always an advantage for women
 D) attractive women do not do as well as unattractive women in managerial positions
25. It can be inferred from the passage that in the business world _____.
 A) handsome men are not affected as much by their looks as attractive women are
 B) physically attractive women who are in the public eye usually do quite well
 C) physically attractive men and women who are in the public eye usually get along quite well
 D) good looks are important for women as they are for men

Passage Two

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage:

Not content with its doubtful claim to produce cheap food for our own population, the factory farming industry also argues that "hungry nations are benefiting from advances made by the poultry(家禽) industry". In fact, rather than helping the fight against malnutrition(营养不良) in "hungry nations," the spread of factory farming has, inevitably aggravated the problem.

Large scale intensive meat and poultry production is a waste of food resources. This is because more protein has to be fed to animals in the form of vegetable matter than can ever be recovered in the form of meat. Much of the food value is lost in the animal's process of digestion and cell replacement. Neither, in the case of chicken, can one eat feathers, blood, feet or head. In all, only about 44% of the live animal fits to be eaten as meat.

This means one has to feed approximately 9-10 times as much food value to the animal than one can consume from the carcass. As a system for feeding the hungry, the effects can prove disastrous. At times of crisis, grain is the food of life.

Nevertheless, the huge increase in poultry production throughout Asia and Africa

continues. Normally British or US firms are involved. For instance, an American based multinational company has this year announced its involvement in projects in several African countries. Britain's largest suppliers chickens, Ross Breeders, are also involved in projects all over the world.

Because such trade is good for exports, Western governments encourage it. In 1979, a firm in Bangladesh called Phoenix Poultry received a grant to set up a unit of 6,000 chickens and 18,000 laying hens. This almost doubled the number of poultry kept in the country all at once.

But Bangladesh lacks capital, energy and food and has large numbers of unemployed. Such chicken raising demands capital for building and machinery, extensive use of energy resources for automation, and involves feeding chickens with potential famine relief protein food. At present, one of Bangladesh's main imports is food grains, because the country is unable to grow enough food to feed its population. On what then can they possibly feed the chicken?

26. In this passage the author argues that _____.

- A) efficiency must be raised in the poultry industry
- B) raising poultry can provide more protein than growing grain
- C) factory farming will do more harm than good to developing countries
- D) hungry nations may benefit from the development of the poultry industry

27. According to the author, in factory, vegetable food _____.

- A) is easy for chickens to digest
- B) is insufficient for the needs of poultry
- C) is fully utilised in meat and egg production
- D) is inefficiently converted into meat and eggs

28. Western governments encourage the poultry industry in Asia because they regard it as an effective way to _____.

- A) boost their own exports
- B) alleviate malnutrition in Asian countries
- C) create job opportunities in Asian countries
- D) promote the exports of Asian countries

29. The word "carcass" (Line 2, Para. 3) most probably means "_____".

- A) vegetables preserved for future use
- B) the dead body of an animal ready to be cut into meat
- C) expensive food that consumers can hardly afford
- D) meat canned for future consumption

30. What the last paragraph tells us is the author's _____.

- A) detailed analysis of the ways of raising poultry in Bangladesh
- B) great appreciation of the development of poultry industry in Bangladesh
- C) critical view on the development of the poultry industry in Bangladesh
- D) practical suggestion for the improvement of the poultry industry in Bangladesh

Passage Three

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage.

We all have offensive breath at one time or another. In most cases, offensive breath emanates from bacteria in the mouth, although there are other more causes.

Until a few years ago, the most doctors could do was to counsel patients with bad breath about oral cleanliness. Now they are finding new ways to treat the usually curable condition.

Bad breath can happen whenever the normal flow of saliva(唾液) slows. Our mouths are full of bacteria feeding on protein in bits of food and shed tissue. The bacteria emit evil smelling gases, the worst of which is hydrogen sulfide(硫化物).

Mouth bacteria thrive in airless conditions. Oxygen rich saliva keeps their numbers down. When we sleep, for example, the saliva stream slows, and sulfur producing bacteria gain the upper hand, producing classic "morning breath".

Alcohol, hunger, too much talking, breathing through the mouth during exercise anything that dries the mouth produces bad breath. So can stress, though it's not understood why. Some people's breath turns sour every time they go on a job interview.

Saliva flow gradually slows with age, which explains why the elderly have more bad breath trouble than younger people do. Babies, however, who make plenty of saliva and whose mouths contain relatively few bacteria have characteristically sweet breath.

For most of us, the simple, dry mouth variety of bad breath is easily cured. Eating or drinking starts saliva and sweeps away many of the bacteria. Breakfast often stops morning breath.

Those with chronic dry mouth find that it helps to keep gum, hard candy, or a bottle of water or juice around. Brushing the teeth wipes out dry mouth bad breath because it clears away many of the offending bacteria.

Surprisingly, one thing that rarely works is mouthwash. The liquid can mask bad breath odor with its own smell, but the effect lasts no more than an hour. Some mouthwashes claim to kill the bacteria responsible for bad breath. The trouble is, they don't necessarily reach all offending germs. Most bacteria are well protected from mouthwash under thick layers of mucus(粘液). If the mouthwash contains alcohol-as most do-it can intensify the problem by drying out the mouth.

31. The phrase "emanate from" in Paragraph 1 most probably means "_____".

A) thrive on B) account for C) originate from D) descend from

32. Which of the following is mentioned as one of the causes of bad breath?

A) Tooth trouble. B) Sulfur rich food. C) Too much exercise. D) Mental strain.

33. According to the passage, alcohol has something to do with bad breath mainly because _____.

A) it keeps offending bacteria from reproducing B) its smell adds to bad breath

C) it kills some helpful bacteria D) it affects the normal flow of saliva

34. Mouthwashes are not an effective cure for bad breath mainly because _____.

A) they can't mask the bad odor long enough

B) they can't get to all the offending bacteria

C) their strong smell mixes with bad breath and makes it worse

D) they can't cover the thick layers of mucus

35. We can infer from this passage that _____.

A) offensive breath can't easily be cured B) elderly people are less offended by bad breath

C) heavy drinkers are less affected by bad breath D) offensive breath is less affected by alcohol

Passage Four

Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage.

"Welcome to the U.S.A.! Major Credit cards accepted!"

By the millions they are coming no longer the tired, the poor, the wretched mass longing for a better living. These are the wealthy. "We don't have a budget," says a biologist from Brazil, as she walks with two companions through New York City's South Street. "We just use our credit cards."

The U.S. has long been one of the world's most popular tourist destinations, but this year has been exceptional. First there was the World Cup, which drew thousands from every corner of the globe; then came the weakening of the U.S. dollar against major currencies. Now the U.S., still the world's superpower, can also claim to be the world's bargain basement(廉价商品部). Nobody undersells America these days on just about everything, from consumer electronics to fashion clothes to tennis rackets. Bottom retail prices-anywhere from 30% to 70% lower than those in Europe and Asia-have attracted some 47 million visitors, who are expected to leave behind \$79 billion in 1994. That's up from \$74 billion the year before.

True, not everyone comes just for brains. There remains an undeniable fascination in the rest of the world with all things American, nourished by Hollywood films and U.S. television series. But shopping the U.S.A. is proving irresistible. Every week thousands arrive with empty suitcases ready to be filled; some even rent an additional hotel room to hold their purchases. The buying binge(无节制) has become as important as watching Old Faithful Fountains erupt in Yellowstone Park or sunbathing on a beach in Florida.

The U.S. has come at last to appreciate what other countries learned long ago: the pouring in of foreign tourists may not always be convenient, but it does put money in the bank. And with a trade deficit at about \$130 billion and growing for the past 12 months, the U.S. needs all the deposits it can get. Compared with American tourists abroad, visitors to the U.S. stay longer and spend more money at each stop; an average of 12.2 night and \$1624 a traveller versus the American s' four nights and \$298.

36. From what the Brazilian biologist says, we know that tourists like her _____.

- A) are reluctant to carry cash with them
- B) simply don't care how much they spend
- C) are not good at planning their expenditure
- D) often spend more money than they can afford

37. The reason why 1994 was exceptional is that _____.

- A) it saw an unusually large number of tourists to the U.S.
- B) it witnessed a drop in the number of tourists to the U.S.
- C) tourism was hardly affected by the weakening of the U.S. dollar that year
- D) tourists came to the U.S. for sightseeing rather than for bargains that year

38. By saying "nobody undersells America" (Line 5, Para. 3), the author means that _____.

- A) no other country underestimates the competitiveness of American products
- B) nobody expects the Americans to cut the prices of their commodities

C) nobody restrains the selling of American goods

D) no other country sells at a lower price than America

39. Why does the author assert that all things American are fascinating to foreigners?

A) Because they have gained much publicity through the American media.

B) Because they represent the world's latest fashions.

C) Because they embody the most sophisticated technology.

D) Because they are available at all tourist destinations.

40. From the passage we can conclude that the U.S. has come to realize _____.

A) the weakening of the U.S. dollar can result in trade deficits

B) the lower the retail prices, the greater the profits

C) tourism can make great contributions to its economy

D) visitors to the U.S. are wealthier than U.S. tourists abroad

1998 年 6 月

Part II Reading Comprehension (35 minutes)

Directions: There are 4 reading passages in this part. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). You should decide on the best choice and mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.

Passage One

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage.

Cyberspace(网络空间), data superhighways, multimedia - for those who have seen the future, the linking of computers, television and telephones will change our lives forever. Yet for all the talk of a forthcoming technological utopia(乌托邦) little attention has been given to the implications of these developments for the poor. As with all new high technology, while the West concerns itself with the "how," the question of "for whom" is put aside once again.

Economists are only now realizing the full extent to which the communications revolution has affected the world economy. Information technology allows the extension of trade across geographical and industrial boundaries, and transitional corporations take full advantage of it. Terms of trade, exchange and interest rates and money movements are more important than the production of goods. The electronic economy made possible by information technology allows the haves to increase their control on global markets - with destructive impact on the have-nots.

For them the result is instability. Developing countries which rely on the production of a small range of goods for export are made to feel like small parts in the international economic machine. As "futures"(期货) are traded on computer screens, developing countries simply have less and less control of their destinies.

So what are the options for regaining control? One alternative is for developing countries to buy in the latest computers and telecommunications themselves - so-called "development communications" modernization. Yet this leads to long-term dependency and perhaps permanent constraints on developing countries' economies.

Communications technology is generally exported from the U.S., Europe or Japan; the patents, skills and ability to manufacture remain in the hands of a few industrialized countries. It is also expensive, and imported products and services must therefore be bought on credit-credit usually provided by the very countries whose companies stand to gain.

Furthermore, when new technology is introduced there is often too low a level of expertise to exploit it for native development. This means that while local elites, foreign communities and subsidiaries of transitional corporations may benefit, those lives depend on access to the information are denied it.

21. From the passage we know that the development of high technology is in the interests of

_____.

- A) the rich countries B) scientific development C) the elite D) the world economy
22. It can be inferred from the passage that _____.
A) international trade should be expanded
B) the interests of the poor countries have not been given enough consideration
C) the exports of the poor countries should be increased
D) communications technology in the developing countries should be modernized
23. Why does the author say that the electronic economy may have a destructive impact on developing countries?
A) Because it enables the developed countries to control the international market.
B) Because it destroys the economic balance of the poor countries.
C) Because it violates the national boundaries of the poor countries.
D) Because it inhibits the industrial growth of developing countries.
24. The development of modern communications technology in developing countries may _____.
A) hinder their industrial production B) cause them to lose control of their trade
C) force them to reduce their share of exports D) cost them their economic independence
25. The author's attitude toward the communications revolution is _____.
A) positive B) critical C) indifferent D) tolerant

Passage Two

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage.

The estimates of the numbers of home-schooled children vary widely. The U.S. Department of Education estimates there are 250,000 to 35,000 home-schooled children in the country. Home-school advocates put the number much higher - at about a million.

Many public school advocates take a harsh attitude toward home schoolers, perceiving their actions as the ultimate slap in the face for public education and a damaging move for the children. Home schoolers harbor few kind words for public schools, charging shortcomings that range from lack of religious perspective in the curriculum to a herd-like approach to teaching children.

Yet, as public school officials realize they stand little to gain by remaining hostile to the home-school population, and as home schoolers realize they can reap benefits from public schools, these hard lines seem to be softening a bit. Public schoolers have moved closer to tolerance and, in some cases, even cooperation.

Says John Marshall, an education official, "We are becoming relatively tolerant of home schoolers. "The idea is, 'Let's give the kids access to public school so they'll see it's not as terrible as they've been told, and they'll want to come back.

Perhaps, but don't count on it, say home-school advocates. Home schoolers, oppose the system because they have strong convictions that their approach to education - whether fueled by religious enthusiasm or the individual child's interests and natural pace - is best.

"The bulk of home schoolers just want to be left alone," says Enge Cannon, associate director of the National Center For Home Education. She says home schoolers choose that path for a variety of reasons, but religion plays a role 85 percent of the time.

Professor Van Galen breaks home schoolers into two groups. Some home schoolers want their children to learn not only traditional subject matter but also "strict religious doctrine and a conservative political and social perspective. Not incidentally, they also want their children to learn - both intellectually and emotionally-that the family is the most important institution in society. "

Other home schoolers contend "not so much that the schools teach heresy(异端邪说), but that schools teach whatever they teach inappropriately," Van Galen writes. "These parents are highly independent and strive to 'take responsibility' for their own lives within a society that they define as bureaucratic and inefficient."

26. According to the passage, home schoolers are _____.

- A) those who engage private teachers to provide additional education for their children
- B) those who educate their children at home instead of sending them to school
- C) those who advocate combining public education with home schooling
- D) those who don't go to school but are educated at home by their parents

27. Public schools are softening their position on home schooling because _____.

- A) there isn't much they can go to change the present situation
- B) they want to show their tolerance for different situation
- C) home schooling provides a new variety of education for children
- D) public schools have so many problems that they cannot offer proper education for all children

28. Home-school advocates are of the opinion that _____.

- A) things in public schools are not so bad as has often been said
- B) their tolerance of public education will attract more kids to public schools
- C) home schooling is superior and, therefore, they will not easily give in
- D) their increased cooperation with public school will bring about the improvement of public education

29. Most home schoolers' opposition to public education stems from their _____.

- A) respect for the interest of individuals
- B) worry about the inefficiency of public schools
- C) concern with the cost involved
- D) devotion to religion

30. According to Van Galen some home schoolers believe that _____.

- A) public schools take up a herd-like approach to teaching children
- B) teachers in public school are not as responsible as they should be
- C) public schools cannot provide an education that is good enough for their children
- D) public schools are the source of bureaucracy and inefficiency in modern society

Passage Three

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage.

Every year television stations receive hundreds of complaints about the loudness of advertisements. However, federal rules forbid the practice of making ads louder than the programming. In addition, television stations always operate at the highest sound level allowed for reasons of efficiency. According to one NBC executive, no difference exists in the peak sound level of ads and programming. Given this information why do commercials

sound so loud?

The sensation of sound involves a variety of factors in addition to its speak level. Advertisers are skilful at creating the impression of loudness through their expert use of such factors. One major contributor to the perceived loudness of commercials is that much less variation in sound level occurs during a commercial. In regular programming the intensity of sound varies over a large range. However, sound levels in commercials tend to stay at or near peak levels.

Other "tricks of the trade" are also used. Because low-frequency sounds can mask higher frequency sounds, advertisers filter out any noises that may drown out the primary message. In addition, the human voice has more auditory(听觉的) impact in the middle frequency ranges. Advertisers electronically vary voice sounds so that they stay within such a frequency band. Another approach is to write the script so that lots of consonants(辅音) are used, because people are more aware of consonants than vowel(元音) sounds. Finally, advertisers try to begin commercials with sounds that are highly different from those of the programming within which the commercial is buried. Because people become adapted to the type of sounds coming from programming, a dramatic change in sound quality draws viewers' attention. For example, notice how many commercials begin with a cheerful song of some type.

The attention - getting property of commercials can be seen by observing one- to two-year-old children who happen to be playing around a television set. They may totally ignore the programming. However, when a commercial comes on, their attention is immediately drawn to it because of its dramatic sound quality.

31. According to the passage, the maximum intensity of sound coming from commercials _____.

- A) does not exceed that of programs
- B) is greater than that of programs
- C) varies over a large range than that of programs
- D) is less than that of programs

32. Commercials create the sensation of loudness because _____.

- A) TV stations always operate at the highest sound levels
- B) their sound levels are kept around peak levels
- C) their sound levels are kept in the middle frequency ranges
- D) unlike regular programs their intensity of sound varies over a wide range

33. Many commercials begin with a cheerful song of some kind because _____.

- A) pop songs attract viewer attention
- B) it can increase their loudness
- C) advertisers want to make them sound different from regular programs
- D) advertisers want to merge music with commercials

34. One of the reasons why commercials are able to attract viewer attention is that _____.

- A) the human voices in commercials have more auditory impact
- B) people like cheerful songs that change dramatically in sound quality
- C) high-frequency sounds are used to mask sounds that drown out the primary message
- D) they possess sound qualities that make the viewer feel that something unusual is happening

35. In the passage, the author is trying to tell us _____.

- A) how TV ads vary vocal sounds to attract attention
- B) how the loudness of TV ads is overcome

- C) how advertisers control the sound properties of TV ads
- D) how the attention-getting properties of sounds are made use of in TV ads

Passage Four

Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage.

In the United States, the need to protect plant and animal species has become a highly controversial and sharply political issue since the passage of the Endangered Species Act in 1973. The act, designed to protect species' living areas, and policies that preserve land and forests compete with economic interests. In the 1990's, for example, the woodcutters in the Western United States were challenged legally in their attempt to cut trees for timber in the Cascade Mountains. The challenge was mounted to protect the endangered spotted owl(猫头鹰), whose remaining population occupies these forests and requires the intact, ancient forest for survival. The problematic situation set the interests of environmentalists against those of corporations and of individuals who stood to lose jobs. After months of debate and legal battles, the fate of the woodcutters-and the owls-was still undecided in mid-1992.

Similar tensions exist between the developed and the developing nations. Many people in industrialized nations, for example, believe that developing nations in tropical regions should do more to protect their rain forests and other natural areas. But the developing countries may be impoverished(使穷困), with populations growing so rapidly that using the land is a means to temporarily avoid worsening poverty and starvation.

Many of the changes to Earth that concern scientists have the potential to rob the planet of its biological richness. The destruction of Earth's ozone layer(臭氧层), for example, could contribute to the general process of impoverishment by allowing ultra-violet rays to harm plants and animals. And global warming could wipe out species unable to quickly adapt to changing climates. Clearly, protecting will come only through coordinated international efforts to control human population, stabilize the composition of the atmosphere, and preserve intact Earth's complex web life.

36. Why does the author say that the protection of endangered species is a highly controversial issue?

- A) Because people can't agree as to what species to protect.
- B) Because it is difficult to find an effective way to protect such species.
- C) Because it affects the interests of certain groups of people.
- D) Because it is a major problem involving a series of legal procedures.

37. According to the passage, the preservation of rain forests _____.

- A) may hamper a developing country in its fight against poverty
- B) benefits developed countries rather than developing countries
- C) should take priority over the control of human population
- D) will help improve the living conditions in developing countries

38. According to the passage, cutting tress to grow more food _____.

- A) will widen the gap between the developed and the developing countries
- B) is but a short-term relief to the food problem
- C) can hardly alleviate the shortage of food

D) proves to be an effective way out for impoverished nations

39. Among "humanity's current problems" (Line 6, Para. 3), the chief concern of the scientists is _____.

A) the impoverishment of developing countries B) the explosion of the human population

C) the reduction of biological diversity D) the effect of global warming

40. The author's purpose in writing this passage is _____.

A) to describe the difficulties in solving humanity's current problems

B) to present the different views on humanity's current problems

C) to analyze the contradiction between countries in dealing with humanity's current problems

D) to point out that humanity's current problems can only be solved through the cooperation of nations

1999 年 1 月

Part II Reading Comprehension (35 minutes)

Directions: There are 4 reading passages in this part. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). You should decide on the best choice and mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.

Passage One

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage.

Many Americans harbour a grossly distorted and exaggerated view of most of the risks surrounding food. Fergus Clydesdale, head of the department of food science and nutrition at the University of Massachusetts-Amherst, says bluntly that if the dangers from bacterially contaminated chicken were as great as some people believe, "the streets would be littered with people lying here and there."

Though the public increasingly demands no-risk food, there is no such thing. Bruce Ames, chairman of the biochemistry department at the University of California, Berkeley, points out that up to 10% of a plant's weight is made up of natural pesticides(杀虫剂). Says he: "Since plants do not have jaws or teeth to protect themselves, they employ chemical warfare." And many naturally produced chemicals, though occurring in tiny amounts, prove in laboratory tests to be strong carcinogens - a substance which can cause cancer. Mushrooms(蘑菇) might be banned if they were judged by the same standards that apply to food additives(添加剂). Declares Christina Stark, a nutritionist at Cornell University: "We've got far worse natural chemicals in the food supply than anything man-made."

Yet the issues are not that simple. While Americans have no reason to be terrified to sit down at the dinner table, they have every reason to demand significant improvements in food and water safety. They unconsciously and unwillingly take in too much of too many dangerous chemicals. If food already contains natural carcinogens, it does not make much sense to add dozens of new man-made ones. Though most people will withstand the small amounts of contaminants generally found in food and water, at least a few individuals will probably get cancer one day because of what they eat and drink.

To make good food and water supplies even better, the Government needs to tighten its regulatory standards, stiffen its inspection program and strengthen its enforcement policies. The food industry should modify some long-accepted practices or turn to less hazardous alternatives. Perhaps most important, consumers will have to do a better job of learning how to handle and cook food properly. The problems that need to be tackled exist all along the food-supply chain, from fields to processing plants to kitchens.

21. What does the author think of the Americans' view of their food?

- A) They overstate the government's interference with the food industry.
- B) They are overoptimistic about the safety of their food.
- C) They overestimate the hazards of their food.

- D) They overlook the risks of the food they eat.
22. The author considers it impossible to obtain no-risk food because _____.
A) no food is free from pollution in the environment
B) pesticides are widely used in agriculture
C) many vegetables contain dangerous natural chemicals
D) almost all foods have additives
23. By saying "they employ chemical warfare" (Line 4, Para. 2), Bruce Ames means "_____".
A) plants produce certain chemicals to combat pests and diseases
B) plants absorb useful chemicals to promote their growth
C) farmers use man-made chemicals to dissolve the natural chemicals in plants
D) farmers use chemicals to protect plants against pests and diseases
24. The reduction of the possible hazards in food ultimately depends on _____.
A) the government B) the consumer C) the processor D) the grower
25. What is the message the author wants to convey in the passage?
A) Eating and drinking have become more hazardous than before.
B) Immediate measures must be taken to improve food production and processing.
C) Health food is not a dream in modern society.
D) There is reason for caution but no cause for alarm with regard to food consumption.

Passage Two

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage.

There is each of some phenomena you can count on, but the magnetic field, someday is not of them. It fluctuates in strength, drifts from its axis, and every few 100,000 years undergo, dramatic polarity reversal - a period when North Pole becomes South Pole and South Pole becomes North Pole. But how is the field generated, and why is it so unstable?

Groundbreaking research by two French geophysicists promises to shed some light on the mystery. Using 80 metres of deep sea sediment(沉淀物) core, they have obtained measurements lots of magnetic-field intensity that span 11 polarity reversals and four million years. The analysis reveals that intensity appears to fluctuate with a clear, well-defined rhythm. Although the strength of the magnetic field varies irregularly during the short term, there seems to be an inevitable long-term decline preceding each polarity reversal. When the poles flip - a process that takes several hundred thousand years - the magnetic field rapidly regains its strength and the cycle is repeated.

The results have caused a stir among geophysicists. The magnetic field is thought to originate from molten(熔化的) iron in the outer core, 3,000 kilometers beneath the earth's surface. By studying mineral grains found in material ranging from rocks to clay articles, previous researchers have already been able to identify reversals dating back 170 million years, including the most recent switch 730,000 years ago. How and why they occur, however, has been widely debated. Several theories link polarity flips to external disasters such as meteor(陨星) impacts. But Peter Olson, a geophysicist at the Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore, says this is unlikely if the French researchers are right. In fact, Olson says intensity that predictably declines from one reversal to the next contradicts 90 percent

of the models currently under study. If the results prove to be valid geophysicists will have a new theory to guide them in their quest to understand the earth's inner physics. It certainly points the direction for future research.

26. Which of the following titles is most appropriate to the passage?

- A) Polarity Reversal: A Fantastic Phenomenon of Nature.
- B) Measurement of the Earth's Magnetic-Field Intensity.
- C) Formation of the Two Poles of the Earth.
- D) A New Approach to the Study of Geophysics.

27. The word "flip" (Line 7, Para. 2) most probably means "_____".

- A) decline B) intensify C) fluctuate D) reverse

28. What have the two French geophysicists discovered in their research?

- A) Some regularity in the changes of the earth's magnetic field.
- B) Some causes of the fluctuation of the earth's magnetic field.
- C) The origin of the earth's magnetic field. D) The frequency of polarity reversals.

29. The French geophysicists' study is different from currently prevailing theories in _____.

- A) its identification of the origin of the earth's magnetic field
- B) the way the earth's magnetic intensity is measured
- C) its explanation of the shift in the earth's polarity
- D) the way the earth's fluctuation rhythm is defined

30. In Peter Oslo's opinion the French experiment _____.

- A) is likely to direct further research in the inner physics of the earth
- B) has successfully solved the mystery of polarity reversals
- C) is certain to help predict external disasters
- D) has caused great confusion among the world's geophysicists

Passage Three

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage.

Imagine a world in which there was suddenly no emotion—a world in which human beings could feel no love or happiness, no terror or hate. Try to imagine the consequences of such a transformation. People might not be able to stay alive: knowing neither joy nor pleasure, anxiety nor fear, they would be as likely to repeat acts that hurt them as acts that were beneficial. They could not learn: they could not benefit from experience because this emotionless world would lack rewards and punishments. Society would soon disappear: people would be as likely to harm one another as to provide help and support. Human relationships would not exist: in a world without friends or enemies, there could be no marriage, affection among companions, or bonds among members of groups. Society's economic underpinnings(支柱) would be destroyed: since earning \$10 million would be no more pleasant than earning \$10, there would be no incentive to work. In fact, there would be no incentives of any kind. For as we will see, incentives imply a capacity to enjoy them.

In such a world, the chances that the human species would survive are next to zero, because emotions are the basic instrument of our survival and adaptation. Emotions structure the world for us in important ways. As individuals, we categorize objects on the

basis of our emotions. True we consider the length, shape, size, or texture, but an object's physical aspects are less important than what it has done or can do to us - hurt us, surprise us, anger us or make us joyful. We also use categorizations colored by emotions in our families, communities, and overall society. Out of our emotional experiences with objects and events comes a social feeling of agreement that certain things and actions are good and others are bad, and we apply these categories to every aspect of our social life - from what foods we eat and what clothes we wear to how we keep promises and which people our group will accept. In fact, society exploits our emotional reactions and attitudes, such as loyalty morality, pride shame, guilt, fear and greed, in order to maintain itself. It gives high rewards to individuals who perform important tasks such as surgery, makes heroes out of individuals for unusual or dangerous achievements such as flying fighter planes in a war, and uses the legal penal(刑法的) system to make people afraid to engage in antisocial acts.

31. The reason why people might not be able to stay alive in a world without emotion is that _____.

- A) they would not be able to tell the texture of objects
- B) they would not know what was beneficial and what was harmful to them
- C) they would not be happy with a life without love
- D) they would do things that hurt each other's feelings

32. According to the passage, people's learning activities are possible because they _____.

- A) believe that emotions are fundamental for them to stay alive
- B) benefit from providing help and support to one another
- C) enjoy being rewarded for doing the right thing
- D) know what is vital to the progress of society

33. It can be inferred from the passage that the economic foundation of society is dependent on _____.

- A) the ability to make money B) the will to work for pleasure
- C) the capacity to enjoy incentives D) the categorizations of our emotional experiences

34. Emotions are significant for man's survival and adaptation because _____.

- A) they provide the means by which people view the size or shape of objects
- B) they are the basis for the social feeling of agreement by which society is maintained
- C) they encourage people to perform dangerous achievements
- D) they generate more love than hate among people

35. The emotional aspects of an object are more important than its physical aspects in that they _____.

- A) help society exploit its members for profit
- B) encourage us to perform important tasks
- C) help to perfect the legal and penal system
- D) help us adapt our behavior to the world surrounding us

Passage Four

Questions 36 to 40 based on the following passage:

The Carnegie Foundation report says that many colleges have tried to be "all things to

all people". In doing so, they have increasingly catered to a narrow minded careerism while failing to cultivate a global vision among their students. The current crisis, it contends, does not derive from a legitimate desire to put learning to productive ends. The problem is that in too many academic fields, the work has no context; skills, rather than being means, have become ends. Students are offered a variety of options and allowed to pick their way to a degree. In short, driven by careerism, "the nation's colleges and universities are more successful in providing credentials(文凭) than in providing a quality education for their students. "The report concludes that the special challenge confronting the undergraduate college is one of shaping an integrated core of common learning. Such a core would introduce students to essential knowledge, to connections across the disciplines, and in the end, to application of knowledge to life beyond the campus. "

Although the key to a good college is a high-quality faculty, the Carnegie study found that most colleges do very little to encourage good teaching. In fact, they do much to undermine it. As one professor observed: "Teaching is important, we are told, and yet faculty know that research and publication matter most." Not surprisingly, over the last twenty years colleges and universities have failed to graduate half of their four-year degree candidates. Faculty members who dedicated themselves to teaching soon discover that they will not be granted tenure(终身任期), promotion, or substantial salary increases. Yet 70 percent of all faculties say their interests lie more in teaching than in research. Additionally, a frequent complaint among young scholars is that "There is pressure to publish, although there is virtually no interest among administrators or colleagues in the content of the publications."

36. When a college tries to be "all things to all people" (Lines 1-2, Para. 1) it aims to _____.

- A) satisfy the needs of all kinds of students simultaneously
- B) focus on training students in various skills
- C) encourage students to take as many courses as possible
- D) make learning serve academic rather than productive ends

37. By saying that "in too many academic fields, the work has no context" (Lines 4-5, Para. 1) the author means that the teaching in these areas _____.

- A) ignores the actual situation
- B) is not based on the right perspective
- C) only focuses on an integrated core of common learning
- D) gives priority to the cultivation of a global vision among students

38. One of the reasons for the current crisis in American colleges and universities is that _____.

- A) a narrow vocationalism has come to dominate many colleges
- B) students don't have enough freedom in choosing what they want to learn
- C) skills are being taught as a means to an end
- D) students are only interested in obtaining credentials

39. American colleges and universities failed to graduate half of their four-year degree candidates because _____.

- A) most of them lack high-quality faculties
- B) the interests of most faculty members lie in research
- C) there are not enough incentives for students to study hard
- D) they attach greater importance to research and publication than to teaching

40. It can be inferred from the passage that high-quality college education calls for _____.

- A) putting academic work in the proper context
- B) a commitment to students and effective teaching
- C) the practice of putting learning to productive ends
- D) dedication to research in frontier areas of knowledge

1999 年 6 月

Part II Reading Comprehension (35 minutes)

Directions: There are 4 reading passages in this part. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). You should decide on the best choice and mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.

Passage One

Questions 11 to 15 are based on the following passage.

We sometimes think humans are uniquely vulnerable to anxiety, but stress seems to affect the immune defenses of lower animals too. In one experiment, for example, behavioral immunologist(免疫学家) Mark Laudenslager, at the University of Denver, gave mild electric shocks to 24 rats. Half the animals could switch off the current by turning a wheel in their enclosure, while the other half could not. The rats in the two groups were paired so that each time one rat turned the wheel it protected both itself and its helpless partner from the shock. Laudenslager found that the immune response was depressed below normal in the helpless rats but not in those that could turn off the electricity. What he has demonstrated, he believes, is that lack of control over an event, not the experience itself, is what weakens the immune system.

Other researchers agree. Jay Weiss, a psychologist at Duke University School of Medicine, has shown that animals who are allowed to control unpleasant stimuli don't develop sleep disturbances or changes in brain chemistry typical of stressed rats. But if the animals are confronted with situations they have no control over, they later behave passively when faced with experiences they can control. Such findings reinforce psychologists' suspicions that the experience or perception of helplessness is one of the most harmful factors in depression.

One of the most startling examples of how the mind can alter the immune response was discovered by chance. In 1975 psychologist Robert Ader at the University of Rochester School of Medicine conditioned(使形成条件反射) mice to avoid saccharin(糖精) by simultaneously feeding them the sweetener and injecting them with a drug that while suppressing their immune systems caused stomach upsets. Associating the saccharin with the stomach pains, the mice quickly learned to avoid the sweetener. In order to extinguish this dislike for the sweetener, Ader reexposed the animals to saccharin, this time without the drug, and was astonished to find that those mice that had received the highest amounts of sweetener during their earlier conditioning died. He could only speculate that he had so successfully conditioned the rats that saccharin alone now served to weaken their immune systems enough to kill them.

11. Laudenslager's experiment showed that the immune system of those rats who could turn off the electricity _____.

A) was strengthened B) was not affected C) was altered D) was weakened

12. According to the passage, the experience of helplessness causes rats to _____.
A) try to control unpleasant stimuli B) turn off the electricity
C) behave passively in controllable situations D) become abnormally suspicious
13. The reason why the mice in Ader's experiment avoided saccharin was that _____.
A) they disliked its taste B) it affected their immune systems
C) it led to stomach pains D) they associated it with stomachaches
14. The passage tells us that the most probable reason for the death of the mice in Ader's experiment was that _____.
A) they had been weakened psychologically by the saccharin
B) the sweetener was poisonous to them
C) their immune systems had been altered by the mind
D) they had taken too much sweetener during earlier conditioning
15. It can be concluded from the passage that the immune systems of animals _____.
A) can be weakened by conditioning B) can be suppressed by drug injections
C) can be affected by frequent doses of saccharin D) can be altered by electric shocks

Passage Two

Questions 16 to 20 are based on the following passage.

The destruction of our natural resources and contamination of our food supply continue occur, largely because of the extreme difficulty in affixing (把…固定) legal responsibility on those who continue to treat our environment with reckless abandon (放任). Attempts to prevent pollution by legislation, economic incentives and friendly persuasion have been net by lawsuits, personal and industrial denial and long delays - not only in accepting responsibility, but more importantly, in doing something about it.

It seems that only when government decides it can afford tax incentives or production sacrifices is there any initiative for change. Where is industry's and our recognition that protecting mankind's great treasure is the single most important responsibility? If ever there will be time for environmental health professionals to come to the frontlines and provide leadership to solve environmental problems, that time is now.

We are being asked, and, in fact, the public is demanding that we take positive action. It is our responsibility as professionals in environmental health to make the difference. Yes, the ecologists, the environmental activists and the conservationists serve to communicate, stimulate thinking and promote behavioral change. However, it is those of us who are paid to make the decisions to develop, improve and enforce environmental standards, I submit, who must lead the charge.

We must recognize that environmental health issues do not stop at city limits, county lines, state or even federal boundaries. We can no longer afford to be tunnel-visioned in our approach. We must visualize issues from every perspective to make the objective decisions. We must express our views clearly to prevent media distortion and public confusion.

I believe we have a three-part mission for the present. First, we must continue to press for improvements in the quality of life that people can make for themselves. Second, we must investigate and understand the link between environment and health. Third, we must

be able to communicate technical information in a form that citizens can understand. If we can accomplish these three goals in this decade, maybe we can finally stop environmental degradation, and not merely hold it back. We will then be able to spend pollution dollars truly on prevention rather than on bandages.

16. We can infer from the first two paragraphs that the industrialists disregard environmental protection chiefly because _____.

- A) they are unaware of the consequences of what they are doing
- B) they are reluctant to sacrifice their own economic interests
- C) time has not yet come for them to put due emphasis on it
- D) it is difficult for them to take effective measures

17. The main task now facing ecologists, environmental activists and conservationists is _____.

- A) to prevent pollution by legislation, economic incentives and persuasion
- B) to arouse public awareness of the importance of environmental protection
- C) to take radical measures to control environmental pollution
- D) to improve the quality of life by enforcing environmental standards

18. The word "tunnel-visioned (Line 2, Para. 4) most probably means " _____".

- A) narrow-minded B) blind to the facts C) short-sighted D) able to see only one aspect

19. Which of the following, according to the author, should play the leading role in the solution of environmental problems?

- A) Legislation and government intervention.
- B) The industry's understanding and support.
- C) The efforts of environmental health professionals.
- D) The cooperation of ecologists, environmental activists and conservationists.

20. Which of the following is true according to the last paragraph?

- A) Efforts should be exerted on pollution prevention instead of on remedial measures.
- B) More money should be spent in order to stop pollution.
- C) Ordinary citizens have no access to technical information on pollution.
- D) Environmental degradation will be stopped by the end of this decade.

Passage Three

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage.

British universities, groaning under the burden of a huge increase in student numbers, are warning that the tradition of a free education is at risk. The universities have threatened to impose an admission fee on students to plug a gap in revenue if the government does not act to improve their finances and scrap some public spending cutbacks.

The government responded to the universities' threat by setting up the most fundamental review of higher education for a generation, under a non-party troubleshooter(调停人), Sir Ron Dearing.

One in three school-leavers enters higher education, five times the number when the last review took place thirty years ago.

Everyone agrees a system that is feeling the strain after rapid expansion needs a lot

more money-but there is little hope of getting it from the taxpayer and not much scope for attracting more finance from business.

Most colleges believe students should contribute to tuition costs, something that is common elsewhere in the world but would mark a revolutionary change in Britain. Universities want the government to introduce a loan scheme for tuition fees and have suspended their own threatened action for now. They await Dearing's advice, hoping it will not be too late - some are already reported to be in financial difficulty.

As the century nears its end, the whole concept of what a university should be is under the microscope. Experts ponder how much they can use computers instead of classrooms, talk of the need for lifelong learning and refer to students as "consumers."

The Confederation(联盟) of British Industry, the key employers' organization, wants even more expansion in higher education to help fight competition on world markets from booming Asian economies. But the government has doubts about more expansion. The Times newspaper egress, complaining that quality has suffered as student numbers soared, with close tutorial supervision giving way to "mass production methods more typical of European universities."

21. The chief concern of British universities is _____.

- A) how to tackle their present financial difficulty
- B) how to expand the enrollment to meet the needs of enterprises
- C) how to improve their educational technology
- D) how to put an end to the current tendency of quality deterioration

22. We can learn from the passage that in Britain _____.

- A) the government pays dearly for its financial policy
- B) universities are mainly funded by businesses
- C) higher education is provided free of charge
- D) students are ready to accept loan schemes for tuition

23. What was the percentage of high school graduates admitted to universities in Britain thirty years ago?

- A) 20% or so. B) About 15%. C) Above 30%. D) Below 10%.

24. It can be inferred from the passage that _____.

- A) the British government will be forced to increase its spending on higher education
- B) British employers demand an expansion in enrollment at the expense of quality
- C) the best way out for British universities is to follow their European counterparts
- D) British students will probably have to pay for their higher education in the near future

25. Which of the following is the viewpoint of the Times newspaper?

- A) Expansion in enrollment is bound to affect the quality of British higher education.
- B) British universities should expand their enrollment to meet the needs of industry.
- C) European universities can better meet the needs of the modern world.
- D) British universities should help fight competition on world markets.

Passage Four

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage:

There's simple premise behind what Larry Myers does for a living: If you can smell it, you can find it.

Myers is the founder of Auburn University's Institute for Biological Detection Systems, the main task of which is to chase the ultimate in detection devices - an artificial nose.

For now, the subject of their research is little more than a stack of gleaming chips tucked away in a laboratory drawer. But soon, such a tool could be hanging from the belts of police, arson(纵火) investigators and food-safety inspectors.

The technology that they are working in would suggest quite reasonably that, within three to five years, we'll have some workable sensors ready to use. Such devices might find wide use in places that attract terrorists. Police could detect drugs, bodies and bombs hidden in cars, while food inspectors could easily test food and water for contamination.

The implications for revolutionary advances in public safety and the food industry are astonishing. But so, too, are the possibilities for abuse; Such machines could determine whether a woman is ovulating(排卵), without a physical exam-or even her knowledge.

One of the traditional protectors of American liberty is that it has been impossible to search everyone. That's getting not to be the case.

Artificial biosensors created at Auburn work totally differently from anything ever seen before. Aroma Scan, for example, is a desktop machine based on a bank of chips sensitive to specific chemicals that evaporate into the air. As air is sucked into the machine, chemicals pass over the sensor surfaces and produce changes in the electrical current flowing through them. Those current changes are logged into a computer that sorts out odors based on their electrical signatures.

Myers says they expect to load a single fingernail-size chip with thousands of odor receptors(感受器), enough to create a sensor that's nearly as sensitive as a dog's nose.

26. Which of the following is within the capacity of the artificial nose being developed?

- A) Performing physical examinations. B) Locating places which attract terrorists.
C) Detecting drugs and water contamination. D) Monitoring food processing.

27. A potential problem which might be caused by the use of an artificial nose is _____.

- A) negligence of public safety B) an abuse of personal freedom
C) a hazard to physical health D) a threat to individual privacy

28. The word "logged" (Line 5, Para. 7) most probably means"_____".

- A) preset B) entered C) processed D) simulated

29. To produce artificial noses for practical use, it is essential _____.

- A) to develop microchips with thousands of odor receptors
B) to invent chips sensitive to various chemicals
C) to design a computer program to sort out smells
D) to find chemicals that can alter the electrical current passing through

30. The author's attitude towards Larry Myers' works is _____.

- A) cautious B) approving C) suspicious D) overenthusiastic

2000 年 1 月

Part II Reading Comprehension (35 minutes)

Directions: There are 4 reading passages in this part. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). You should decide on the best choice and mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.

Passage One

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage.

In the world of entertainment, TV talk shows have undoubtedly flooded every inch of space on daytime television. And anyone who watches them regularly knows that each one varies in style and format. But no two shows are more profoundly opposite in content, while at the same time standing out above the rest, than the Jerry Springer and the Oprah Winfrey shows.

Jerry Springer could easily be considered the king of "trash talk(废话)". The topics on his show are as shocking as shocking can be. For example, the show takes the ever-common talk show themes of love, sex, cheating, guilt, hate, conflict and morality to a different level. Clearly, the Jerry Springer show is a display and exploitation of society's moral catastrophes(灾难), yet people are willing to eat up the intriguing predicaments(困境) of other people's lives.

Like Jerry Springer, Oprah Winfrey takes TV talk show to its extreme, but Oprah goes in the opposite direction. The show focuses on the improvement of society and an individual's quality of life. Topics range from teaching your children responsibility, managing your work week, to getting to know your neighbors.

Compared to Oprah, the Jerry Springer show looks like poisonous waste being dumped on society. Jerry ends every show with a "final word". He makes a small speech that sums up the entire moral of the show. Hopefully, this is the part where most people will learn something very valuable.

Clean as it is, the Oprah show is not for everyone. The show's main target audiences are middle-class Americans. Most of these people have the time, money, and stability to deal with life's tougher problems. Jerry Springer, on the other hand, has more of an association with the young adults of society. These are 18-to 21-year-olds whose main troubles in life involve love, relationship, sex, money and peers. They are the ones who see some value and lessons to be learned underneath the show's exploitation.

While the two shows are as different as night and day, both have ruled the talk show circuit for many years now. Each one caters to a different audience while both have a strong following from large groups of fans. Ironically, both could also be considered pioneers in the talk show world.

21. Compared with other TV talk shows, both the Jerry Springer and the Oprah Winfrey are _____.

- A) more family-oriented B) unusually popular C) more profound D) relatively formal
22. Though the social problems Jerry Springer talks about appear distasteful, the audience _____.
- A) remain fascinated by them B) are ready to face up to them
C) remain indifferent to them D) are willing to get involved in them
23. Which of the following is likely to be a topic of the Oprah Winfrey show?
- A) A new type of robot. B) Racist hatred. C) Family budget planning. D) Street violence.
24. Despite their different approaches, the two talk shows are both _____.
- A) ironical B) sensitive C) instructive D) cynical
25. We can learn from the passage that the two talk shows _____.
- A) have monopolized the talk show circuit B) exploit the weaknesses in human nature
C) appear at different times of the day D) are targeted at different audiences

Passage Two

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage.

To understand the marketing concept, it is only necessary to understand the difference between marketing and selling. Not too many years ago, most industries concentrated primarily on the efficient production of goods, and then relied on "persuasive salesmanship" to move as much of these goods as possible. Such production and selling focuses on the needs of the seller to produce goods and then convert them into money.

Marketing, on the other hand, focuses on the wants of consumers. It begins with first analyzing the preferences and demands of consumers and then producing goods that will satisfy them. This eye-on-the-consumer approach is known as the marketing concept, which simply means that instead of trying to sell whatever is easiest to produce or buy for resale, the makers and dealers first endeavor to find out what the consumer wants to buy and then go about making it available for purchase.

This concept does not imply that business is benevolent(慈善的) or that consumer satisfaction is given priority over profit in a company. There are always two sides to every business transaction - the firm and the customer - and each must be satisfied before trade occurs. Successful merchants and producers, however, recognize that the surest route to profit is through understanding and catering to customers. A striking example of the importance of catering to the consumer presented itself in mid-1985, when Coca Cola changed the flavor of its drink. The non-acceptance of the new flavor by a significant portion of the public brought about a prompt restoration of the Classic Coke, which was then marketed alongside the new. King Customer ruled!

26. The marketing concept discussed in the passage is, in essence, _____.
- A) the practice of turning goods into money B) making goods available for purchase
C) the customer-centred approach D) a form of persuasive salesmanship
27. What was the main concern of industrialists before the marketing concept was widely accepted?
- A) The needs of the market. B) The efficiency of production.
C) The satisfaction of the user. D) The preferences of the dealer.

28. According to the passage, "to move as much of these goods as possible" (Lines 4, Para. 1) means "_____".
- A) to sell the largest possible amount of goods
 - B) to transport goods as efficiently as possible
 - C) to dispose of these goods in large quantities
 - D) to redesign these goods for large-scale production
29. What does the restoration of the Classic Coke best illustrate?
- A) Traditional goods have a stronger appeal to the majority of people.
 - B) It takes time for a new product to be accepted by the public.
 - C) Consumers with conservative tastes are often difficult to please.
 - D) Products must be designed to suit the taste of the consumer.
30. In discussing the marketing concept, the author focuses on _____.
- A) its main characteristic B) its social impact C) its possible consequence D) its theoretical basis

Passage Three

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage.

Conventional wisdom about conflict seems pretty much cut and dried. Too little conflict breeds apathy(冷漠) and stagnation(呆滞). Too much conflict leads to divisiveness(分裂) and hostility. Moderate levels of conflict, however, can spark creativity and motivate people in a healthy and competitive way.

Recent research by Professor Charles R. Schwenk, however, suggests that the optimal level of conflict may be more complex to determine than these simple generalizations. He studied perceptions of conflict among a sample of executives. Some of the executives worked for profit-seeking organizations and others for not-for-profit organizations.

Somewhat surprisingly, Schwenk found that opinions about conflict varied systematically as a function of the type of organization. Specifically, managers in not-for-profit organizations strongly believed that conflict was beneficial to their organizations and that it promoted higher quality decision making than might be achieved in the absence of conflict.

Managers of for-profit organizations saw a different picture. They believed that conflict generally was damaging and usually led to poor-quality decision making in their organizations. Schwenk interpreted these results in terms of the criteria for effective decision making suggested by the executives. In the profit-seeking organizations, decision-making effectiveness was most often assessed in financial terms. The executives believed that consensus rather than conflict enhanced financial indicators.

In the not-for-profit organizations, decision-making effectiveness was defined from the perspective of satisfying constituents. Given the complexities and ambiguities associated with satisfying many diverse constituents executives perceived that conflict led to more considered and acceptable decisions.

31. In the eyes of the author, conventional opinion on conflict is _____.
- A) wrong B) oversimplified C) misleading D) unclear

32. Professor Charles R. Schwenk's research shows _____.
A) the advantages and disadvantages of conflict B) the real value of conflict
C) the difficulty in determining the optimal level of conflict
D) the complexity of defining the roles of conflict
33. We can learn from Schwenk's research that _____.
A) a person's view of conflict is influenced by the purpose of his organization
B) conflict is necessary for managers of for-profit organizations
C) different people resolve conflicts in different ways
D) it is impossible for people to avoid conflict
34. The passage suggests that in for-profit organizations _____.
A) there is no end of conflict B) expression of different opinions is encouraged
C) decisions must be justifiable D) success lies in general agreement
35. People working in a not-for-profit organization _____.
A) seem to be difficult to satisfy B) are free to express diverse opinions
C) are less effective in making decisions D) find it easier to reach agreement

Passage Four

Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage.

Imagine eating everything delicious you want - with none of the fat. That would be great, wouldn't it?

New "fake fat" products appeared on store shelves in the United States recently, but not everyone is happy about it. Makers of the products, which contain a compound called olestra, say food manufacturers can now eliminate fat from certain foods. Critics, however, say the new compound can rob the body of essential vitamins and nutrients(营养物) and can also cause unpleasant side effects in some people. So it's up to decide whether the new fat-free products taste good enough to keep eating.

Chemists discovered olestra in the late 1960s, when they were searching for a fat that could be digested by infants more easily. Instead of finding the desired fat, the researchers created a fat that can't be digested at all.

Normally, special chemicals in the intestines(肠) "grab" molecules of regular fat and break them down so they can be used by the body. A molecule of regular fat is made up of three molecules of substances called fatty acids.

The fatty acids are absorbed by the intestines and bring with them the essential vitamins A, D, E, and K. When fat molecules are present in the intestines with any of those vitamins, the vitamins attach to the molecules and are carried into the bloodstream.

Olestra, which is made from six to eight molecules of fatty acids, is too large for the intestines to absorb. It just slides through the intestines without being broken down. Manufacturers say it's that ability to slide unchanged through the intestines that makes olestra so valuable as a fat substitute. It provides consumers with the taste of regular fat without any bad effects on the body. But critics say olestra can prevent vitamins A, D, E, and K from being absorbed. It can also prevent the absorption of carotenoids(类胡萝卜素), compounds that may reduce the risk of cancer, heart disease, etc.

Manufacturers are adding vitamins A, D, E, and K as well as carotenoids to their products now. Even so, some nutritionists are still concerned that people might eat unlimited amounts of food made with the fat substitute without worrying about how many calories they are consuming.

36. We learn from the passage that olestra is a substance that _____.

- A) contains plenty of nutrients
- B) renders foods calorie-free while retaining their vitamins
- C) makes foods easily digestible
- D) makes foods fat-free while keeping them delicious

37. The result of the search for an easily digestible fat turned out to be _____.

- A) commercially useless
- B) just as anticipated
- C) somewhat controversial
- D) quite unexpected

38. Olestra is different from ordinary fats in that _____.

- A) it passes through the intestines without being absorbed
- B) it facilitates the absorption of vitamins by the body
- C) it helps reduce the incidence of heart disease
- D) it prevents excessive intake of vitamins

39. What is a possible negative effect of olestra according to some critics?

- A) It may impair the digestive system.
- B) It may affect the overall fat intake.
- C) It may increase the risk of cancer.
- D) It may spoil the consumers' appetite.

40. Why are nutritionists concerned about adding vitamins to olestra?

- A) It may lead to the over-consumption of vitamins.
- B) People may be induced to eat more than is necessary.
- C) The function of the intestines may be weakened.
- D) It may trigger a new wave of fake food production.

2000 年 6 月

Part II Reading Comprehension (35 minutes)

Directions: There are 4 reading passages in this part. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). You should decide on the best choice and mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.

Passage One

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage.

In the 1920s demand for American farm products fell, as European countries began to recover from World War I and instituted austerity(紧缩) programs to reduce their imports. The result was a sharp drop in farm prices. This period was more disastrous for farmers than earlier times had been, because farmers were no longer self-sufficient. They were paying for machinery, seed, and fertilizer, and they were also buying consumer goods. The prices of the items farmers bought remained constant, while prices they received for their products fell. These developments were made worse by the Great Depression, which began in 1929 and extended throughout the 1930s.

In 1929, under President Herbert Hoover, the Federal Farm Board was organized. It established the principle of direct interference with supply and demand, and it represented the first national commitment to provide greater economic stability for farmers.

President Hoover's successor attached even more importance to this problem. One of the first measures proposed by President Franklin D. Roosevelt when he took office in 1933 was the Agricultural Adjustment Act, which was subsequently passed by Congress. This law gave the Secretary of Agriculture the power to reduce production through voluntary agreements with farmers who were paid to take their land out of use. A deliberate scarcity of farm products was planned in an effort to raise prices. This law was declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court on the grounds that general taxes were being collected to pay one special group of people. However, new laws were passed immediately that achieved the same result of resting soil and providing flood-control measures, but which were based on the principle of soil conservation. The Roosevelt Administration believed that rebuilding the nation's soil was in the national interest and was not simply a plan to help farmers at the expense of other citizens. Later the government guaranteed loans to farmers so that they could buy farm machinery, hybrid(杂交) grain, and fertilizers.

21. What brought about the decline in the demand for American farm products?

- A) The impact of the Great Depression.
- B) The shrinking of overseas markets.
- C) The destruction caused by the First World War.
- D) The increased exports of European countries.

22. The chief concern of the American government in the area of agriculture in the 1920s was _____.

- A) to increase farm production B) to establish agricultural laws
C) to prevent farmers from going bankrupt D) to promote the mechanization of agriculture
23. The Agricultural Adjustment Act encouraged American farmers to _____.
A) reduce their scale of production B) make full use of their land
C) adjust the prices of their farm products D) be self-sufficient in agricultural production
24. The Supreme Court rejected the Agricultural Adjustment Act because it believed that the Act _____.
A) might cause greater scarcity of farm products
B) didn't give the Secretary of Agriculture enough power
C) would benefit neither the government nor the farmers
D) benefited one group of citizens at the expense of others
25. It was claimed that the new laws passed during the Roosevelt Administration were aimed at _____.
A) reducing the cost of farming
B) conserving soil in the long-term interest of the nation
C) lowering the burden of farmers
D) helping farmers without shifting the burden onto other taxpayers

Passage Two

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage.

In the 1950s, the pioneers of artificial intelligence (AI) predicted that, by the end of this century, computers would be conversing with us at work and robots would be performing our housework. But as useful as computers are, they're nowhere close to achieving anything remotely resembling these early aspirations for humanlike behavior. Never mind something as complex as conversation: the most powerful computers struggle to reliably recognize the shape of an object, the most elementary of tasks for a ten-month-old kid.

A growing group of AI researchers think they know where the field went wrong. The problem, the scientists say, is that AI has been trying to separate the highest, most abstract levels of thought, like language and mathematics, and to duplicate them with logical, step-by-step programs. A new movement in AI, on the other hand, takes a closer look at the more roundabout way in which nature came up with intelligence. Many of these researchers study evolution and natural adaptation instead of formal logic and conventional computer programs. Rather than digital computers and transistors, some want to work with brain cells and proteins. The results of these early efforts are as promising as they are peculiar, and the new nature-based AI movement is slowly but surely moving to the forefront of the field.

Imitating the brain's neural(神经的) network is a huge step in the right direction, says computer scientist and biophysicist Michael Conrad, but it still misses an important aspect of natural intelligence. "People tend to treat the brain as if it were made up of color-coded transistors", he explains, "but it's not simply a clever network of switches. There are lots of important things going on inside the brain cells themselves." Specifically, Conrad believes that many of the brain's capabilities stem from the pattern recognition proficiency of the individual molecules that make up each brain cell. The best way to build and artificially

intelligent device, he claims, would be to build it around the same sort of molecular skills.

Right now, the option that conventional computers and software are fundamentally incapable of matching the processes that take place in the brain remains controversial. But if it proves true, then the efforts of Conrad and his fellow AI rebels could turn out to be the only game in town.

26. The author says that the powerful computers of today _____.

- A) are capable of reliably recognizing the shape of an object
- B) are close to exhibiting humanlike behavior
- C) are not very different in their performance from those of the 50's
- D) still cannot communicate with people in a human language

27. The new trend in artificial intelligence research stems from _____.

- A) the shift of the focus of study on to the recognition of the shapes of objects
- B) the belief that human intelligence cannot be duplicated with logical, step-by-step programs
- C) the aspirations of scientists to duplicate the intelligence of a ten-month-old child
- D) the efforts made by scientists in the study of the similarities between transistors and brain cells

28. Conrad and his group of AI researchers have been making enormous efforts to _____.

- A) find a roundabout way to design powerful computers
- B) build a computer using a clever network of switches
- C) find out how intelligence developed in nature
- D) separate the highest and most abstract levels of thought

29. What's the author's opinion about the new AI movement?

- A) It has created a sensation among artificial intelligence researchers but will soon die out.
- B) It's a breakthrough in duplicating human thought processes.
- C) It's more like a peculiar game rather than a real scientific effort.
- D) It may prove to be in the right direction though nobody is sure of its future prospects.

30. Which of the following is closest in meaning to the phrase "the only game in town" (Line 3-4, Para. 4)?

- A) The only approach to building an artificially intelligent computer.
- B) The only way for them to win a prize in artificial intelligence research.
- C) The only area worth studying in computer science.
- D) The only game they would like to play in town.

Passage Three

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage:

Cars account for half the oil consumed in the U.S., about half the urban pollution and one fourth the greenhouse(温室) gases. They take a similar toll of(损耗) resources in other industrial nations and in the cities of the developing world. As vehicle use continues to increase in the coming decade, the U.S. and other countries will have to deal with these issues or else face unacceptable economic, health-related and political costs. It is unlikely that oil prices will remain at their current low level or that other nations will accept a large

and growing U.S. contribution to global climatic change.

Policymakers and industry have four options: reduce vehicle use, increase the efficiency and reduce the emissions of conventional gasoline-powered vehicles, switch to less harmful fuels, or find less polluting driving systems. The last of these - in particular the introduction of vehicles powered by electricity - is ultimately the only sustainable option. The other alternatives are attractive in theory but in practice are either impractical or offer only marginal improvements. For example, reduced vehicle use could solve traffic problems and a host of social and environmental problems, but evidence from around the world suggests that it is very difficult to make people give up their cars to any significant extent. In the U.S., mass-transit ridership and carpooling(合伙用车) have declined since World War II. Even in Western Europe, with fuel prices averaging more than \$1 a liter (about \$4 a gallon) and with easily accessible mass transit and dense populations, cars still account for 80 percent of all passenger travel.

Improved energy efficiency is also appealing, but automotive fuel economy has barely made any progress in 10 years. Alternative fuels such as natural gas, burned in internal-combustion engines, could be introduced at relatively low cost, but they would lead to only marginal reductions in pollution and greenhouse emissions (especially because oil companies are already spending billions of dollars every year to develop less polluting types of gasoline).

31. From the passage we know that the increased use of cars will _____.

- A) consume half of the oil produced in the world
- B) have serious consequences for the well-being of all nations
- C) widen the gap between the developed and developing countries
- D) impose an intolerable economic burden on residents of large cities

32. The U.S. has to deal with the problems arising from vehicle use because _____.

- A) most Americans are reluctant to switch to public transportation systems
- B) the present level of oil prices is considered unacceptable
- C) other countries will protest its increasing greenhouse emissions
- D) it should take a lead in conserving natural resources

33. Which of the following is the best solution to the problems mentioned in the passage?

- A) The designing of highly efficient car engines.
- B) A reduction of vehicle use in cities.
- C) The development of electric cars.
- D) The use of less polluting fuels.

34. Which of the following is practical but only makes a marginal contribution to solving the problem of greenhouse emissions?

- A) The use of fuels other than gasoline.
- B) Improved energy efficiency.
- C) The introduction of less polluting driving systems.
- D) Reducing car use by carpooling.

35. Which of the following statements is TRUE according to the passage?

- A) The decline of public transportation accounts for increased car use in Western Europe.
- B) Cars are popular in Western Europe even though fuel prices are fairly high.
- C) The reduction of vehicle use is the only sustainable option in densely populated Western Europe.
- D) Western European oil companies cannot sustain the cost of developing new-type fuels.

Passage Four

Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage.

Reebok executives do not like to hear their stylish athletic shoes called "footwear for yuppies(雅皮士, 少壮高薪职业人士)". They contend that Reebok shoes appeal to diverse market segments, especially now that the company offers basketball and children's shoes for the under-18 set and walking shoes for older customers not interested in aerobics (健身操) or running. The executives also point out that through recent acquisitions they have added hiking boots, dress and casual shoes, and high-performance athletic footwear to their product lines, all of which should attract new and varied groups of customers.

Still, despite its emphasis on new markets, Reebok plans few changes in the upmarket(高档消费人群的) retailing network that helped push sales to \$1 billion annually, ahead of all other sports shoe marketers. Reebok shoes, which are priced from \$27 to \$85, will continue to be sold only in better specialty, sporting goods, and department stores, in accordance with the company's view that consumers judge the quality of the brand by the quality of its distribution.

In the past few years, the Massachusetts-based company has imposed limits on the number of its distributors (and the number of shoes supplied to stores), partly out of necessity. At times the unexpected demand for Reebok's exceeded supply, and the company could barely keep up with orders from the dealers it already had. These fulfillment problems seem to be under control now, but the company is still selective about its distributors. At present, Reebok shoes are available in about five thousand retail stores in the United States.

Reebok has already anticipated that walking shoes will be the next fitness-related craze, replacing aerobics shoes the same way its brightly colored, soft leather exercise footwear replaced conventional running shoes. Through product diversification and careful market research, Reebok hopes to avoid the distribution problems Nike came across several years ago, when Nike misjudged the strength of the aerobics shoe craze and was forced to unload huge inventories of running shoes through discount stores.

36. One reason why Reebok's managerial personnel don't like their shoes to be called "footwear for yuppies" is that _____.

- A) they believe that their shoes are popular with people of different age groups
- B) new production lines have been added to produce inexpensive shoes
- C) "yuppies" usually evokes a negative image
- D) the term makes people think of prohibitive prices

37. Reebok's view that "consumers judge the quality of the brand by the quality of its distribution" (Line 5, Para. 2) implies that _____.

- A) the quality of a brand is measured by the service quality of the store selling it
- B) the quality of a product determines the quality of its distributors
- C) the popularity of a brand is determined by the stores that sell it
- D) consumers believe that first-rate products are only sold by high-quality stores

38. Reebok once had to limit the number of its distributors because _____.

- A) its supply of products fell short of demand
- B) too many distributors would cut into its profits

C) the reduction of distributors could increase its share of the market

D) it wanted to enhance consumer confidence in its products

39. Although the Reebok Company has solved the problem of fulfilling its orders, it _____.

A) does not want to further expand its retailing network

B) still limits the number of shoes supplied to stores

C) is still particular about who sells its products

D) still carefully chooses the manufacturers of its products

40. What lesson has Reebok learned from Nike's distribution problems?

A) A company should not sell its high quality shoes in discount stores.

B) A company should not limit its distribution network.

C) A company should do follow-up surveys of its products.

D) A company should correctly evaluate the impact of a new craze on the market.

2001 年 1 月

Part II Reading Comprehension (35 minutes)

Directions: There are 4 reading passages in this part. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). You should decide on the best choice and mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.

Passage One

Questions 11 to 15 are based on the following passage.

Birds that are literally half asleep - with one brain hemisphere alert and the other sleeping - control which side of the brain remains awake, according to a new study of sleeping ducks.

Earlier studies have documented half brain sleep in a wide range of birds. The brain hemispheres take turns sinking into the sleep stage characterized by slow brain waves. The eye controlled by the sleeping hemisphere keeps shut, while the wakeful hemisphere's eye stays open and alert. Birds also can sleep with both hemispheres resting at once.

Decades of studies of bird flocks led researchers to predict extra alertness in the more vulnerable, end of the row sleepers. Sure enough, the end birds tended to watch carefully on the side away from their companions. Ducks in the inner spots showed no preference for gaze direction.

Also, birds dozing(打盹) at the end of the line resorted to single hemisphere sleep, rather than total relaxation, more often than inner ducks did. Rotating 16 birds through the positions in a four duck row, the researchers found outer birds half asleep during some 32 percent of dozing time versus about 12 percent for birds in internal spots.

"We believe this is the first evidence for an animal behaviorally controlling sleep and wakefulness simultaneously in different regions of the brain," the researchers say.

The results provide the best evidence for a long standing supposition that single hemisphere sleep evolved as creatures scanned for enemies. The preference for opening an eye on the lookout side could be widespread, he predicts. He's seen it in a pair of birds dozing side by side in the zoo and in a single pet bird sleeping by a mirror. The mirror side eye closed as if the reflection were a companion and the other eye stayed open.

Useful as half sleeping might be, it's only been found in birds and such water mammals(哺乳动物) as dolphins, whales, and seals. Perhaps keeping one side of the brain awake allows a sleeping animal to surface occasionally to avoid drowning.

Studies of birds may offer unique insights into sleep. Jerome M. Siegel of the UCLA says he wonders if birds' half brain sleep "is just the tip of the iceberg(冰山)". He speculates that more examples may turn up when we take a closer look at other species.

11. A new study on birds' sleep has revealed that _____.

A) half brain sleep is found in a wide variety of birds

B) half brain sleep is characterized by slow brain waves

- C) birds can control their half brain sleep consciously
D) birds seldom sleep with the whole of their brain at rest
12. According to the passage, birds often half sleep because _____.
A) they have to watch out for possible attacks
B) their brain hemispheres take turns to rest
C) the two halves of their brain are differently structured
D) they have to constantly keep an eye on their companions
13. The example of a bird sleeping in front of a mirror indicates that _____.
A) the phenomenon of birds dozing in pairs is widespread
B) birds prefer to sleep in pairs for the sake of security
C) even an imagined companion gives the bird a sense of security
D) a single pet bird enjoys seeing its own reflection in the mirror
14. While sleeping, some water mammals tend to keep half awake in order to _____.
A) alert themselves to the approaching enemy
B) emerge from water now and then to breathe
C) be sensitive to the ever changing environment
D) avoid being swept away by rapid currents
15. By "just the tip of the iceberg" (Line 2, Para. 8), Siegel suggests that _____.
A) half brain sleep has something to do with icy weather
B) the mystery of half brain sleep is close to being solved
C) most birds living in cold regions tend to be half sleepers
D) half brain sleep is a phenomenon that could exist among other species

Passage Two

Questions 16 to 20 are based on the following passage.

A nine year old schoolgirl single handedly cooks up a science fair experiment that ends up debunking(揭穿…的真相) a widely practiced medical treatment. Emily Rosa's target was a practice known as therapeutic(治疗的) touch (TT for short), whose advocates manipulate patients' "energy field to make them feel better and even, say some, to cure them of various ills. Yet Emily's test shows that these energy fields can't be detected, even by trained TT practitioners(行医者). Obviously mindful of the publicity value of the situation, Journal editor George Lundberg appeared on TV to declare, "Age doesn't matter. It's good science that matters, and this is good science."

Emily's mother Linda Rosa, a registered nurse, has been campaigning against TT for nearly a decade. Linda first thought about TT in the late '80s, when she learned it was on the approved list for continuing nursing education in Colorado. Its 100,000 trained practitioners (48,000 in the U.S.) don't even touch their patients. Instead, they waved their hands a few inches from the patient's body, pushing energy fields around until they're in "balance." TT advocates say these manipulations can help heal wounds, relieve Pain and reduce fever. The claims are taken seriously enough that TT therapists are frequently hired by leading hospitals, at up to \$70 an hour, to smooth patients' energy, sometimes during surgery.

Yet Rosa could not find any evidence that it works. To provide such proof, TT therapists

would have to sit down for independent testing - something they haven't been eager to do, even though James Randi has offered more than \$1 million to anyone who can demonstrate the existence of a human energy field. (He's had one taker so far. She failed.) A skeptic might conclude that TT practitioners are afraid to lay their beliefs on the line. But who could turn down an innocent fourth grader? Says Emily: "I think they didn't take me very seriously because I'm a kid."

The experiment was straight forward: 21 TT therapists stuck their hands, palms up, through a screen. Emily held her own hand over one of theirs left or right and the practitioners had to say which hand it was. When the results were recorded, they'd done no better than they would have by simply guessing. If there was an energy field, they couldn't feel it.

16. Which of the following is evidence that TT is widely practiced?

- A) TT has been in existence for decades.
- B) Many patients were cured by therapeutic touch.
- C) TT therapists are often employed by leading hospitals.
- D) More than 100,000 people are undergoing TT treatment.

17. Very few TT practitioners responded to the \$1 million offer because _____.

- A) they didn't take the offer seriously
- B) they didn't want to risk their career
- C) they were unwilling to reveal their secret
- D) they thought it was not in line with their practice

18. The purpose of Emily Rosa's experiment was _____.

- A) to see why TT could work the way it did
- B) to find out how TT cured patients' illnesses
- C) to test whether she could sense the human energy field
- D) to test whether a human energy field really existed

19. Why did some TT practitioners agree to be the subjects of Emily's experiment?

- A) It involved nothing more than mere guessing.
- B) They thought it was going to be a lot of fun.
- C) It was more straightforward than other experiments.
- D) They sensed no harm in a little girl's experiment.

20. What can we learn from the passage?

- A) Some widely accepted beliefs can be deceiving.
- B) Solid evidence weighs more than pure theories.
- C) Little children can be as clever as trained TT practitioners.
- D) The principle of TT is too profound to understand.

Passage Three

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage.

What might driving on an automated highway be like? The answer depends on what kind of system is ultimately adopted. Two distinct types are on the drawing board. The first is a special purpose lane system, in which certain lanes are reserved for automated vehicles.

The second is a mixed traffic system: fully automated vehicles would share the road with partially automated or manual driven cars. A special purpose lane system would require more extensive physical modifications to existing highways, but it promises the greatest gains in freeway(高速公路) capacity.

Under either scheme, the driver would specify the desired destination, furnishing this information to a computer in the car at the beginning of the trip or perhaps just before reaching the automated highway. If a mixed traffic system way was in place, automated driving could begin whenever the driver was on suitably equipped roads. If special purpose lanes were available, the car could enter them and join existing traffic in two different ways. One method would use a special onramp(入口引道). As the driver approached the point of entry for the highway, devices installed on the roadside would electronically check the vehicle to determine its destination and to ascertain that it had the proper automation equipment in good working order. Assuming it passed such tests, the driver would then be guided through a gate and toward an automated lane. In this case, the transition from manual to auto mated control would take place on the entrance ramp. An alternative technique could employ conventional lanes, which would be shared by automated and regular vehicles. The driver would steer onto the highway and move in normal fashion to a "transition" lane. The vehicle would then shift under computer control onto a lane reserved for automated traffic. (The limitation of these lanes to automated traffic would, presumably, be well respected, because all trespassers(非法进入者) could be swiftly identified by authorities.)

Either approach to joining a lane of automated traffic would harmonize the movement of newly entering vehicles with those already traveling. Automatic control here should allow for smooth merging without the usual uncertainties and potential for accidents. And once a vehicle had settled into automated travel, the driver would be free to release the wheel, open the morning paper or just relax.

21. We learn from the first paragraph that two systems of automated highways _____.

- A) are being planned B) are being modified
- C) are now in wide use D) are under construction

22. A special purpose lane system is probably advantageous in that _____.

- A) it would require only minor changes to existing highways
- B) it would achieve the greatest highway traffic efficiency
- C) it has a lane for both automated and partially automated vehicles
- D) it offers more lanes for automated vehicles

23. Which of the following is true about driving on an automated highway?

- A) Vehicles traveling on it are assigned different lanes according to their destinations.
- B) A car can join existing traffic any time in a mixed lane system.
- C) The driver should inform his car computer of his destination before driving onto it.
- D) The driver should share the automated lane with those of regular vehicles.

24. We know from the passage that a car can enter a special purpose lane _____.

- A) by smoothly merging with cars on the conventional lane
- B) by way of a ramp with electronic control devices
- C) through a specially guarded gate
- D) after all trespassers are identified and removed

25. When driving in an automated lane, the driver _____.

- A) should harmonize with newly entering cars
- B) doesn't have to rely on his computer system
- C) should watch out for potential accidents
- D) doesn't have to hold on to the steering wheel

Passage Four

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage.

Taking charge of yourself involves putting to rest some very prevalent myths. At the top of the list is the notion that intelligence is measured by your ability to solve complex problems; to read, write and compute at certain levels; and to resolve abstract equations quickly. This vision of intelligence asserts formal education and bookish excellence as the true measures of self fulfillment. It encourages a kind of intellectual prejudice that has brought with it some discouraging results. We have come to believe that someone who has more educational merit badges, who is very good at some form of school discipline is "intelligent." Yet mental hospitals are filled with patients who have all of the properly lettered certificates. A truer indicator of intelligence is an effective, happy life lived each day and each present moment of every day.

If you are happy, if you live each moment for everything it's worth, then you are an intelligent person. Problem solving is a useful help to your happiness, but if you know that given your inability to resolve a particular concern you can still choose happiness for yourself, or at a minimum refuse to choose unhappiness, then you are intelligent. You are intelligent because you have the ultimate weapon against the big N.B.D. - Nervous Break Down.

"Intelligent people do not have N.B.D.'s because they are in charge of themselves. They know how to choose happiness over depression, because they know how to deal with the problems of their lives.

You can begin to think of yourself as truly intelligent on the basis of how you choose to feel in the face of trying circumstances. The life struggles are pretty much the same for each of us. Every one who is involved with other human beings in any social context has similar difficulties. Disagreements, conflicts and compromises are a part of what it means to be human. Similarly, money, growing old, sickness, deaths, natural disasters and accidents are all events which present problems to virtually all human beings. But some people are able to make it, to avoid immobilizing depression and unhappiness despite such occurrences, while others collapse or have an N.B.D. Those who recognize problems as a human condition and don't measure happiness by an absence of problems are the most intelligent kind of humans we know; also, the most rare.

26. According to the author, the conventional notion of intelligence measured in terms of one's ability to read, write and compute _____.

- A) is a widely held but wrong concept
- B) will help eliminate intellectual prejudice
- C) is the root of all mental distress
- D) will contribute to one's self fulfillment

27. It is implied in the passage that holding a university degree _____.

- A) may result in one's inability to solve complex real life problems

- B) does not indicate one's ability to write properly worded documents
- C) may make one mentally sick and physically weak
- D) does not mean that one is highly intelligent

28. The author thinks that an intelligent person knows _____.

- A) how to put up with some very prevalent myths
- B) how to find the best way to achieve success in time
- C) how to avoid depression and make his life worthwhile
- D) how to persuade others to compromise

29. In the last paragraph, the author tells us that _____.

- A) difficulties are but part of everyone's life
- B) depression and unhappiness are unavoidable in life
- C) everybody should learn to avoid trying circumstances
- D) good feelings can contribute to eventual academic excellence

30. According to the passage, what kind of people are rare?

- A) Those who don't emphasize bookish excellence in their pursuit of happiness.
- B) Those who are aware of difficulties in life but know how to avoid unhappiness.
- C) Those who measure happiness by an absence of problems but seldom suffer from N.B.D's.
- D) Those who are able to secure happiness though having to struggle against trying circumstances.

2001 年 6 月

Part II Reading Comprehension (35 minutes)

Directions: There are 4 reading passages in this part. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). You should decide on the best choice and mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.

Passage One

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage.

Our culture has caused most Americans to assume not only that our language is universal but that the gestures we use are understood by everyone. We do not realize that waving good-bye is the way to summon a person from the Philippines to one's side, or that in Italy and some Latin-American countries, curling the finger to oneself is a sign of farewell.

Those private citizens who sent packages to our troops occupying Germany after World War II and marked them GIFT to escape duty payments did not bother to find out that "Gift" means poison in German. Moreover, we like to think of ourselves as friendly, yet we prefer to be at least 3 feet or an arm's length away from others. Latins and Middle Easterners like to come closer and touch, which makes Americans uncomfortable.

Our linguistic(语言上的) and cultural blindness and the casualness with which we take notice of the developed tastes, gestures, customs and languages of other countries, are losing us friends, business and respect in the world.

Even here in the United States, we make few concessions to the needs of foreign visitors. There are no information signs in four languages on our public buildings or monuments; we do not have multilingual(多语言的) guided tours. Very few restaurant menus have translations, and multilingual waiters, bank clerks and policemen are rare. Our transportation systems have maps in English only and often we ourselves have difficulty understanding them.

When we go abroad, we tend to cluster in hotels and restaurants where English is spoken. Then attitudes and information we pick up are conditioned by those natives—usually the richer—who speak English. Our business dealings, as well as the nation's diplomacy, are conducted through interpreters.

For many years, American dollars no longer buy all good things, and we are slowly beginning to realize that our proper role in the world is changing. A 1979 Harris poll reported that 55 percent of Americans want this country to play a more significant role in world affairs; we want to have a hand in the important decisions of the next century, even though it may not always be the upper hand.

21. It can be inferred that Americans being approached too closely by Middle Easterners would most probably _____.

A) stand still B) jump aside C) step forward D) draw back

22. The author gives many examples to criticize Americans for their _____.

- A) cultural self-centeredness B) casual manners
C) indifference towards foreign visitors D) arrogance towards other cultures
23. In countries other than their own most Americans _____.
A) are isolated by the local people
B) are not well informed due to the language barrier
C) tend to get along well with the natives
D) need interpreters in hotels and restaurants
24. According to the author, Americans' cultural blindness and linguistic ignorance will _____.
A) affect their image in the new era B) cut themselves off from the outside world
C) limit their role in world affairs D) weaken the position of the US dollar
25. The author's intention in writing this article is to make Americans realize that _____.
A) it is dangerous to ignore their foreign friends
B) it is important to maintain their leading role in world affairs
C) it is necessary to use several languages in public places
D) it is time to get acquainted with other cultures

Passage Two

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage.

In department stores and closets all over the world, they are waiting. Their outward appearance seems rather appealing because they come in a variety of styles, textures, and colors. But they are ultimately the biggest deception that exists in the fashion industry today. What are they? They are high heels - a woman's worst enemy (whether she knows it or not). High heel shoes are the downfall of modern society. Fashion myths have led women to believe that they are more beautiful or sophisticated for wearing heels, but in reality, heels succeed in posing short as well as long term hardships. Women should fight the high heel industry by refusing to use or purchase them in order to save the world from unnecessary physical and psychological suffering.

For the sake of fairness, it must be noted that there is a positive side to high heels. First, heels are excellent for aerating(使通气) lawns. Anyone who has ever worn heels on grass knows what I am talking about. A simple trip around the yard in a pair of those babies eliminates all need to call for a lawn care specialist, and provides the perfect-sized holes to give any lawn oxygen without all those messy chunks of dirt lying around. Second, heels are quite functional for defense against oncoming enemies, who can easily be scared away by threatening them with a pair of these sharp, deadly fashion accessories.

Regardless of such practical uses for heels, the fact remains that wearing high heels is harmful to one's physical health. Talk to any podiatrist(足病医生), and you will hear that the majority of their business comes from high-heel-wearing women. High heels are known to cause problems such as deformed feet and torn toenails. The risk of severe back problems and twisted or broken ankles is three times higher for a flat shoe wearer. Wearing heels also creates the threat of getting a heel caught in a sidewalk crack or a sewer-grate(阴沟栅) and being thrown to the ground - possibly breaking a nose, back, or neck. And of course, after

wearing heels for a day, any woman knows she can look forward to a night of pain as she tries to comfort her swollen, aching feet.

26. What makes women blind to the deceptive nature of high heels?

- A) The multi-functional use of high heels. B) Their attempt to show off their status.
- C) The rich variety of high heel styles. D) Their wish to improve their appearance.

27. The author's presentation of the positive side of high heels is meant _____.

- A) to be ironic B) to poke fun at women
- C) to be fair to the fashion industry D) to make his point convincing

28. The author uses the expression "those babies" (Line 3, Para. 2) to refer to high heels _____.

- A) to show their fragile characteristics B) to indicate their feminine features
- C) to show women's affection for them D) to emphasize their small size

29. The author's chief argument against high heels is that _____.

- A) they pose a threat to lawns
- B) they are injurious to women's health
- C) they don't necessarily make women beautiful
- D) they are ineffective as a weapon of defense

30. It can be inferred from the passage that women should _____.

- A) see through the very nature of fashion myths
- B) boycott the products of the fashion industry
- C) go to a podiatrist regularly for advice
- D) avoid following fashion too closely

Passage Three

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage.

It is hardly necessary for me to cite all the evidence of the depressing state of literacy. These figures from the Department of Education are sufficient: 27 million Americans cannot read at all, and a further 35 million read at a level that is less than sufficient to survive in our society.

but my own worry today is less that of the overwhelming problem of elemental literacy than it is of the slightly more luxurious problem of the decline in the skill even of the middle-class reader, of his unwillingness to afford those spaces of silence, those luxuries of domesticity and time and concentration, that surround the image of the classic act of reading. It has been suggested that almost 80 percent of America's literate, educated teenagers can no longer read without an accompanying noise (music) in the background or a television screen flickering(闪烁) at the corner of their field of perception. We know very little about the brain and how it deals with simultaneous conflicting input, but every common-sense intuition suggests we should be profoundly alarmed. This violation of concentration, silence, solitude(独处的状态) goes to the very heart of our notion of literacy; this new form of part-reading, of part-perception against background distraction, renders impossible certain essential acts of apprehension and concentration, let alone that most important tribute any human being can pay to a poem or a piece of prose he or she really

loves, which is to learn it by heart. Not by brain, by heart; the expression is vital.

Under these circumstances, the question of what future there is for the arts of reading is a real one. Ahead of us lie technical, psychic(心理的), and social transformations probably much more dramatic than those brought about by Gutenberg, the German inventor in printing. The Gutenberg revolution, as we now know it, took a long time; its effects are still being debated. The information revolution will touch every fact of composition, publication, distribution, and reading. No one in the book industry can say with any confidence what will happen to the book as we've known it.

31. The picture of the reading ability of the American people, drawn by the author, is _____.

A) rather bleak B) fairly bright C) very impressive D) quite encouraging

32. The author's biggest concern is _____.

A) elementary school children's disinterest in reading classics

B) the surprisingly low rate of literacy in the U.S.

C) the musical setting American readers require for reading

D) the reading ability and reading behavior of the middle class

33. A major problem with most adolescents who can read is _____.

A) their fondness of music and TV programs

B) their ignorance of various forms of art and literature

C) their lack of attentiveness and basic understanding

D) their inability to focus on conflicting input

34. The author claims that the best way a reader can show admiration for a piece of poetry or prose is _____.

A) to be able to appreciate it and memorize it B) to analyze its essential features

C) to think it over conscientiously D) to make a fair appraisal of its artistic value

35. About the future of the arts of reading the author feels _____.

A) upset B) uncertain C) alarmed D) pessimistic

Passage Four

Questions 35 to 40 are based on the following passage.

For centuries, explorers have risked their lives venturing into the unknown for reasons that were to varying degrees economic and nationalistic. Columbus went west to look for better trade routes to the Orient and to promote the greater glory of Spain. Lewis and Clark journeyed into the American wilderness to find out what the U.S. had acquired when it purchased Louisiana, and the Apollo astronauts rocketed to the moon in a dramatic show of technological muscle during the cold war.

Although their missions blended commercial and political-military imperatives, the explorers involved all accomplished some significant science simply by going where no scientists had gone before.

Today Mars looms(隐约出现) as humanity's next great terra incognita(未探明之地). And with doubtful prospects for a short-term financial return, with the cold war a rapidly fading memory and amid a growing emphasis on international cooperation in large space ventures,

it is clear that imperatives other than profits or nationalism will have to compel human beings to leave their tracks on the planet's reddish surface. Could it be that science, which has long played a minor role in exploration, is at last destined to take a leading role? The question naturally invites a couple of others: Are there experiments that only humans could do on Mars? Could those experiments provide insights profound enough to justify the expense of sending people across interplanetary space?

With Mars the scientific stakes are arguably higher than they have ever been. The issue of whether life ever existed on the planet, and whether it persists to this day, has been highlighted by mounting evidence that the Red Planet once had abundant stable, liquid water and by the continuing controversy over suggestions that bacterial fossils rode to Earth on a meteorite(陨石) from valuable data about the range of conditions under which a planet can generate the complex chemistry that leads to life. If it could be established that life arose independently on Mars and Earth, the finding would provide the first concrete clues in one of the deepest mysteries in all of science: the prevalence of life in the universe.

36. According to the passage, the chief purpose of explorers in going to unknown places in the past was _____.

- A) to display their country's military might
- B) to accomplish some significant science
- C) to find new areas for colonization
- D) to pursue commercial and state interests

37. At present, a probable inducement for countries to initiate large-scale space ventures is _____.

- A) international cooperation
- B) scientific research
- C) nationalistic reasons
- D) long-term profits

38. What is the main goal of sending human missions to Mars?

- A) To find out if life ever existed there.
- B) To see if humans could survive there.
- C) To prove the feasibility of large-scale space ventures.
- D) To show the leading role of science in space exploration.

39. By saying "With Mars the scientific stakes are arguably higher than they have ever been" (Line 1, Para. 4), the author means that _____.

- A) with Mars the risks involved are much greater than any previous space ventures
- B) in the case of Mars, the rewards of scientific exploration can be very high
- C) in the case of Mars, much more research funds are needed than ever before
- D) with Mars, scientists argue, the fundamental interests of science are at issue

40. The passage tells us that proof of life on Mars would _____.

- A) make clear the complex chemistry in the development of life
- B) confirm the suggestion that bacterial fossils traveled to Earth on a meteorite
- C) reveal the kind of conditions under which life originates
- D) provide an explanation why life is common in the universe

2002 年 1 月

Part II Reading Comprehension (35 minutes)

Directions: There are 4 reading passages in this part. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). You should decide on the best choice and mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.

Passage One

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage.

Navigation computers, now sold by most car-makers, cost \$2,000 and up. No surprise, then, that they are most often found in luxury cars, like Lexus, BMW and Audi. But it is a developing technology - meaning prices should eventually drop - and the market does seem to be growing.

Even at current prices, a navigation computer is impressive. It can guide you from point to point in most major cities with precise turn-by-turn directions - spoken by a clear human-sounding voice, and written on a screen in front of the driver.

The computer works with an antenna(天线) that takes signals from no fewer than three of the 24 global positioning system (GPS) satellites. By measuring the time required for a signal to travel between the satellites and the antenna, the car's location can be pinned down within 100 meters.

The satellite signals, along with inputs on speed from a wheel-speed sensor and direction from a meter, determine the car's position even as it moves. This information is combined with a map database. Streets, landmarks and points of interest are included.

Most systems are basically identical. The differences come in hardware - the way the computer accepts the driver's request for directions and the way it presents the driving instructions. On most systems, a driver enters a desired address, motorway junction or point of interest via a touch screen or disc. But the Lexus screen goes a step further: you can point to any spot on the map screen and get directions to it.

BMW's system offers a set of cross hairs(瞄准器上的十字纹) that can be moved across the map (you have several choices of map scale) to pick a point you'd like to get to. Audi's screen can be switched to TV reception.

Even the voices that recite the directions can differ, with better systems like BMW's and Lexus's having a wider vocabulary. The instructions are available in French, German, Spanish, Dutch and Italian, as well as English. The driver can also choose parameters for determining the route: fastest, shortest or no freeways(高速公路), for example.

21. We learn from the passage that navigation computers _____.

- A) will greatly promote sales of automobiles
- B) may help solve potential traffic problems
- C) are likely to be accepted by more drivers
- D) will soon be viewed as a symbol of luxury

22. With a navigation computer, a driver will easily find the best route to his destination _____.
- A) by inputting the exact address B) by indicating the location of his car
C) by checking his computer database D) by giving vocal orders to the computer
23. Despite their varied designs, navigation computers used in cars _____.
- A) are more or less the same price B) provide directions in much the same way
C) work on more or less the same principles D) receive instructions from the same satellites
24. The navigation computer functions _____.
- A) by means of a direction finder and a speed detector
B) basically on satellite signals and a map database
C) mainly through the reception of turn-by-turn directions
D) by using a screen to display satellite signals
25. The navigation systems in cars like Lexus, BMW and Audi are mentioned to show _____.
- A) the immaturity of the new technology
B) the superiority of the global positioning system
C) the cause of price fluctuations in car equipment
D) the different ways of providing guidance to the driver

Passage Two

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage.

"The world's environment is surprisingly healthy. Discuss." If that were an examination topic, most students would tear it apart, offering a long list of complaints: from local smog(烟雾) to global climate change, from the felling(砍伐) of forests to the extinction of species. The list would largely be accurate, the concern legitimate. Yet the students who should be given the highest marks would actually be those who agreed with the statement. The surprise is how good things are, not how bad.

After all, the world's population has more than tripled during this century, and world output has risen hugely, so you would expect the earth itself to have been affected. Indeed, if people lived, consumed and produced things in the same way as they did in 1900 (or 1950, or indeed 1980), the world by now would be a pretty disgusting place: smelly, dirty, toxic and dangerous.

But they don't. The reasons why they don't, and why the environment has not been mined, have to do with prices, technological innovation, social change and government regulation in response to popular pressure. That is why, today's environmental problems in the poor countries ought, in principle, to be solvable.

Raw materials have not run out, and show no sign of doing so. Logically, one day they must: the planet is a finite place. Yet it is also very big, and man is very ingenious. What has happened is that every time a material seems to be running short, the price has risen and, in response, people have looked for new sources of supply, tried to find ways to use less of the material, or looked for a new substitute. For this reason prices for energy and for minerals have fallen in real terms during the century. The same is true for food. Prices fluctuate, in

response to harvests, natural disasters and political instability; and when they rise, it takes some time before new sources of supply become available. But they always do, assisted by new farming and crop technology. The long term trend has been downwards.

It is where prices and markets do not operate properly that this benign(良性的) trend begins to stumble, and the genuine problems arise. Markets cannot always keep the environment healthy. If no one owns the resource concerned, no one has an interest in conserving it or fostering it: fish is the best example of this.

26. According to the author, most students _____.

- A) believe the world's environment is in an undesirable condition
- B) agree that the environment of the world is not as bad as it is thought to be
- C) get high marks for their good knowledge of the world's environment
- D) appear somewhat unconcerned about the state of the world's environment

27. The huge increase in world production and population _____.

- A) has made the world a worse place to live in
- B) has had a positive influence on the environment
- C) has not significantly affected the environment
- D) has made the world a dangerous place to live in

28. One of the reasons why the long-term trend of prices has been downwards is that _____.

- A) technological innovation can promote social stability
- B) political instability will cause consumption to drop
- C) new farming and crop technology can lead to overproduction
- D) new sources are always becoming available

29. Fish resources are diminishing because _____.

- A) no new substitutes can be found in large quantities
- B) they are not owned by any particular entity
- C) improper methods of fishing have mined the fishing grounds
- D) water pollution is extremely serious

30. The primary solution to environmental problems is _____.

- A) to allow market forces to operate properly
- B) to curb consumption of natural resources
- C) to limit the growth of the world population
- D) to avoid fluctuations in prices

Passage Three

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage.

About the time that schools and others quite reasonably became interested in seeing to it that all children, whatever their background, were fairly treated, intelligence testing became unpopular.

Some thought it was unfair to minority children. Through the past few decades such testing has gone out of fashion and many communities have indeed forbidden it.

However, paradoxically, just recently a group of black parents filed a lawsuit(诉讼) in California claiming that the state's ban on IQ testing discriminates against their children by denying them the opportunity to take the test. (They believed, correctly, that IQ tests are a

valid method of evaluating children for special education classes.) The judge, therefore, reversed, at least partially, his original decision.

And so the argument goes on and on. Does it benefit or harm children from minority groups to have their intelligence tested? We have always been on the side of permitting, even facilitating, such testing. If a child of any color or group is doing poorly in school it seems to us very important to know whether it is because he or she is of low intelligence, or whether some other factor is the cause.

What school and family can do to improve poor performance is influenced by its cause. It is not discriminative to evaluate either a child's physical condition or his intellectual level.

Unfortunately, intellectual level seems to be a sensitive subject, and what the law allows us to do varies from time to time. The same fluctuation back and forth occurs in areas other than intelligence. Thirty years or so ago, for instance, white families were encouraged to adopt black children. It was considered discriminative not to do so.

And then the style changed and this cross-racial adopting became generally unpopular, and social agencies felt that black children should go to black families only. It is hard to say what are the best procedures. But surely good will on the part of all of us is needed.

As to intelligence, in our opinion, the more we know about any child's intellectual level, the better for the child in question.

31. Why did the intelligence test become unpopular in the past few decades?

- A) Its validity was challenged by many communities.
- B) It was considered discriminative against minority children.
- C) It met with strong opposition from the majority of black parents.
- D) It deprived the black children of their rights to a good education.

32. The recent legal action taken by some black parents in California aimed to _____.

- A) draw public attention to IQ testing
- B) put an end to special education
- C) remove the state's ban on intelligence tests
- D) have their children enter white schools

33. The author believes that intelligence testing _____.

- A) may ease racial confrontation in the United States
- B) can encourage black children to keep up with white children
- C) may seriously aggravate racial discrimination in the United States
- D) can help black parents make decisions about their children's education

34. The author's opinion of child adoption seems to be that _____.

- A) no rules whatsoever can be prescribed
- B) white families should adopt black children
- C) adoption should be based on IQ test results
- D) cross-racial adoption is to be advocated

35. Child adoption is mentioned in the passage to show that _____.

- A) good will may sometimes complicate racial problems
- B) social surroundings are vital to the healthy growth of children
- C) intelligence testing also applies to non-academic areas
- D) American opinion can shift when it comes to sensitive issues

Passage Four

Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage.

Not too many decades ago it seemed "obvious" both to the general public and to sociologists that modern society has changed people's natural relations, loosened their responsibilities to kin(亲戚) and neighbors, and substituted in their place superficial relationships with passing acquaintances. However, in recent years a growing body of research has revealed that the "obvious" is not true. It seems that if you are a city resident, you typically know a smaller proportion of your neighbors than you do if you are a resident of a smaller community. But, for the most part, this fact has few significant consequences. It does not necessarily follow that if you know few of your neighbors you will know no one else.

Even in very large cities, people maintain close social ties within small, private social worlds. Indeed, the number and quality of meaningful relationships do not differ between more and less urban people. Small-town residents are more involved with kin than are big-city residents. Yet city dwellers compensate by developing friendships with people who share similar interests and activities. Urbanism may produce a different style of life, but the quality of life does not differ between town and city. Nor are residents of large communities any likelier to display psychological symptoms of stress or alienation, a feeling of not belonging, than are residents of smaller communities. However, city dwellers do worry more about crime, and this leads them to a distrust of strangers.

These findings do not imply that urbanism makes little or no difference. If neighbors are strangers to one another, they are less likely to sweep the sidewalk of an elderly couple living next door or keep an eye out for young trouble makers. Moreover, as Wirth suggested, there may be a link between a community's population size and its social heterogeneity(多样性). For instance, sociologists have found much evidence that the size of a community is associated with bad behavior including gambling, drugs, etc. Large-city urbanites are also more likely than their small-town counterparts to have a cosmopolitan(见多识广者的) outlook, to display less responsibility to traditional kinship roles, to vote for leftist political candidates, and to be tolerant of nontraditional religious groups, unpopular political groups, and so-called undesirables. Everything considered, heterogeneity and unusual behavior seem to be outcomes of large population size.

36. Which of the following statements best describes the organization of the first paragraph?

- A) Two contrasting views are presented.
- B) An argument is examined and possible solutions given.
- C) Research results concerning the quality of urban life are presented in order of time.
- D) A detailed description of the difference between urban and small-town life is given.

37. According to the passage, it was once a common belief that urban residents _____.

- A) did not have the same interests as their neighbors
- B) could not develop long-standing relationships
- C) tended to be associated with bad behavior
- D) usually had more friends

38. One of the consequences of urban life is that impersonal relationships among neighbors _____.

- A) disrupt people's natural relations B) make them worry about crime
- C) cause them not to show concern for one another
- D) cause them to be suspicious of each other

39. It can be inferred from the passage that the bigger a community is, _____.

- A) the better its quality of life B) the more similar its interests
- C) the more tolerant and open-minded it is
- D) the likelier it is to display psychological symptoms of stress

40. What is the passage mainly about?

- A) Similarities in the interpersonal relationships between urbanites and small-town dwellers.
- B) Advantages of living in big cities as compared with living in small towns.
- C) The positive role that urbanism plays in modern life.
- D) The strong feeling of alienation of city inhabitants.

2002 年 6 月

Part II Reading Comprehension (35 minutes)

Directions: There are 4 reading passages in this part. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). You should decide on the best choice and mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.

Passage One

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage.

When global warming finally came, it stuck with a vengeance(异乎寻常地). In some regions, temperatures rose several degrees in less than a century. Sea levels shot up nearly 400 feet, flooding coastal settlements and forcing people to migrate inland. Deserts spread throughout the world as vegetation shifted drastically in North America, Europe and Asia. After driving many of the animals around them to near extinction, people were forced to abandon their old way of life for a radically new survival strategy that resulted in widespread starvation and disease. The adaptation was farming: the global-warming crisis that gave rise to it happened more than 10,000 years ago.

As environmentalists convene in Rio de Janeiro this week to ponder the global climate of the future, earth scientists are in the midst of a revolution in understanding how climate has changed in the past - and how those changes have transformed human existence. Researchers have begun to piece together an illuminating picture of the powerful geological and astronomical forces that have combined to change the planet's environment from hot to cold, wet to dry and back again over a time period stretching back hundreds of millions of years.

Most importantly, scientists are beginning to realize that the climatic changes have had a major impact on the evolution of the human species. New research now suggests that climate shifts have played a key role in nearly every significant turning point in human evolution: from the dawn of primates(灵长目动物) some 65 million years ago to human ancestors rising up to walk on two legs, from the huge expansion of the human brain to the rise of agriculture. Indeed, the human history has not been merely touched by global climate change, some scientists argue, it has in some instances been driven by it.

The new research has profound implications for the environmental summit in Rio. Among other things, the findings demonstrate that dramatic climate change is nothing new for planet Earth. The benign(宜人的) global environment that has existed over the past 10,000 years—during which agriculture, writing, cities and most other features of civilization appeared—is a mere bright spot in a much larger pattern of widely varying climate over the ages. In fact, the pattern of climate change in the past reveals that Earth's climate will almost certainly go through dramatic changes in the future - even without the influence of human activity.

21. Farming emerged as a survival strategy because man had been obliged _____.

- A) to give up his former way of life B) to leave the coastal areas
C) to follow the ever-shifting vegetation D) to abandon his original settlement
22. Earth scientists have come to understand that climate _____.
A) is going through a fundamental change B) has been getting warmer for 10,000 years
C) will eventually change from hot to cold D) has gone through periodical changes
23. Scientists believe that human evolution _____.
A) has seldom been accompanied by climatic changes
B) has exerted little influence on climatic changes
C) has largely been effected by climatic changes
D) has had a major impact on climatic changes
24. Evidence of past climatic changes indicates that _____.
A) human activities have accelerated changes of Earth's environment
B) Earth's environment will remain mild despite human interference
C) Earth's climate is bound to change significantly in the future
D) Earth's climate is unlikely to undergo substantial changes in the future
25. The message the author wishes to convey in the passage is that _____.
A) human civilization remains glorious though it is affected by climatic changes
B) mankind is virtually helpless in the face of the dramatic changes of climate
C) man has to limit his activities to slow down the global warming process
D) human civilization will continue to develop in spite of the changes of nature

Passage Two

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage.

Now woman can be too rich or too thin. This saying often attributed to the late Duchess(公爵夫人) of Windsor embodies much of the odd spirit of our times. Being thin is deemed as such a virtue.

The problem with such a view is that some people actually attempt to live by it. I myself have fantasies of slipping into narrow designer clothes. Consequently, I have been on a diet for the better - or worse - part of my life. Being rich wouldn't be bad either, but that won't happen unless an unknown relative dies suddenly in some distant land, leaving me millions of dollars.

Where did we go off the track? When did eating butter become a sin, and a little bit of extra flesh unappealing, if not repellent? All religions have certain days when people refrain from eating, and excessive eating is one of Christianity's seven deadly sins. However, until quite recently, most people had a problem getting enough to eat. In some religious groups, wealth was a symbol of probable salvation and high morals, and fatness a sign of wealth and well-being.

Today the opposite is true. We have shifted to thinness as our new mark of virtue. The result is that being fat - or even only somewhat overweight - is bad because it implies a lack of moral strength.

Our obsession(迷恋) with thinness is also fueled by health concerns. It is true that in this country we have more overweight people than ever before, and that, in many cases, being

overweight correlates with an increased risk of heart and blood vessel disease. These diseases, however, may have as much to do with our way of life and our high-fat diets as with excess weight. And the associated risk of cancer in the digestive system may be more of a dietary problem - too much fat and a lack of fiber - than a weight problem.

The real concern, then, is not that we weigh too much, but that we neither exercise enough nor eat well. Exercise is necessary for strong bones and both heart and lung health. A balanced diet without a lot of fat can also help the body avoid many diseases. We should surely stop paying so much attention to weight. Simply being thin is not enough. It is actually hazardous if those who get (or already are) thin think they are automatically healthy and thus free from paying attention to their overall life-style. Thinness can be pure vainglory(虚荣).

26. In the eyes of the author, an odd phenomenon nowadays is that _____.

- A) the Duchess of Windsor is regarded as a woman of virtue
- B) looking slim is a symbol of having a large fortune
- C) being thin is viewed as a much desired quality
- D) religious people are not necessarily virtuous

27. Swept by the prevailing trend, the author _____.

- A) had to go on a diet for the greater part of her life
- B) could still prevent herself from going off the track
- C) had to seek help from rich distant relatives
- D) had to wear highly fashionable clothes

28. In human history, people's views on body weight _____.

- A) were closely related to their religious beliefs
- B) changed from time to time
- C) varied between the poor and the rich
- D) led to different moral standards

29. The author criticizes women's obsession with thinness _____.

- A) from an economic and educational perspective
- B) from sociological and medical points of view
- C) from a historical and religious standpoint
- D) in the light of moral principles

30. What's the author's advice to women who are absorbed in the idea of thinness?

- A) They should be more concerned with their overall lifestyle.
- B) They should be more watchful for fatal diseases.
- C) They should gain weight to look healthy.
- D) They should rid themselves of fantasies about designer clothes.

Passage Three

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage.

War may be a natural expression of biological instincts and drives toward aggression in the human species. Natural impulses of anger, hostility, and territoriality(守卫地盘的天性) are expressed through acts of violence. These are all qualities that humans share with animals. Aggression is a kind of innate(天生的) survival mechanism, an instinct for self-preservation that allows animals to defend themselves from threats to their existences of human violence are always conditioned by social conventions that give shape to aggressive behavior. In human societies violence has a social function. It is a strategy for creating or

destroying forms of social order. Religious traditions have taken a leading role in directing the powers of violence. We will look at the ritual and ethical(道德上的) patterns within which human violence has been directed.

The violence within a society is controlled through institutions of law. The more developed a legal system becomes, the more society takes responsibility for the discovery, control, and punishment of violent acts. In most tribal societies the only means to deal with an act of violence is revenge. Each family group may have the responsibility for personally carrying out judgment and punishment upon the person who committed the offense. But in legal systems, the responsibility for revenge becomes depersonalized and diffused. The society assumes the responsibility for protecting individuals from violence. In cases where they cannot be protected, the society is responsible for imposing punishment. In a state controlled legal system, individuals are removed from the cycle of revenge motivated by acts of violence, and the state assumes responsibility for their protection.

The other side of a state legal apparatus is a state military apparatus. While the one protects the individual from violence, the other sacrifices the individual to violence in the interests of the state. In war the state affirms its supreme power over the individuals within its own borders. War is not simply a trial by combat to settle disputes between states; it is the moment when the state makes its most powerful demands upon its people for their commitment allegiance, and supreme sacrifice. Times of war test a community's deepest religious and ethical commitments.

31. Human violence shows evidence of being a learned behavior in that _____.
A) it threatens the existing social systems B) it is influenced by society
C) it has roots in religious conflicts D) it is directed against institutions of law
32. The function of legal systems, according to the passage, is _____.
A) to control violence within a society B) to protect the world from chaos
C) to free society from the idea of revenge D) to give the government absolute power
33. What does the author mean by saying "... in legal systems, the responsibility for revenge becomes depersonalized and diffused" (Lines 5-6, Para. 2)?
A) Legal systems greatly reduce the possibilities of physical violence.
B) Offenses against individuals are no longer judged on a personal basis.
C) Victims of violence find it more difficult to take revenge.
D) Punishment is not carried out directly by the individuals involved.
34. The word "allegiance" (Line 6, Para. 3) is closest in meaning to _____.
A) loyalty B) objective C) survival D) motive
35. What can we learn from the last paragraph?
A) Governments tend to abuse their supreme power in times of war.
B) In times of war governments may extend their power across national borders.
C) In times of war governments impose high religious and ethical standards on their people.
D) Governments may sacrifice individuals in the interests of the state in times of war.

Passage Four

Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage.

Researchers who are unfamiliar with the cultural and ethnic groups they are studying must take extra precautions to shed any biases they bring with them from their own culture. For example, they must make sure they construct measures that are meaningful for each of the cultural or ethnic minority groups being studied.

In conducting research on cultural and ethnic minority issues, investigators distinguish between the emic approach and the etic approach. In the emic approach, the goal is to describe behavior in one culture or ethnic group in terms that are meaningful and important to the people in that culture or ethnic group, without regard to other cultures or ethnic groups. In the etic approach, the goal is to describe behavior so that generalizations can be made across cultures. If researchers construct a questionnaire in an emic fashion, the concern is only that the questions are meaningful to the particular culture or ethnic group being studied. If, however, the researchers construct a questionnaire in an etic fashion, they want to include questions that reflect concepts familiar to all cultures involved.

How might the emic and etic approaches be reflected in the study of family processes? In the emic approach, the researchers might choose to focus only on middle-class White families, without regard for whether the information obtained in the study can be generalized or is appropriate for ethnic minority groups. In a subsequent study, the researchers may decide to adopt an etic approach by studying not only middle-class White families, but also lower-income White families, Black American families, Spanish American families, and Asian American families. In studying ethnic minority families, the researchers would likely discover that the extended family is more frequently a support system in ethnic minority families than in White American families. If so, the emic approach would reveal a different pattern of family interaction than would the etic approach, documenting that research with middle-class White families cannot always be generalized to all ethnic groups.

36. According to the first paragraph, researchers unfamiliar with the target cultures are inclined to _____.

- A) be overcautious in constructing meaningful measures
- B) view them from their own cultural perspective
- C) guard against interference from their own culture
- D) accept readily what is alien to their own culture

37. What does the author say about the emic approach and the etic approach?

- A) They have different research focuses in the study of ethnic issues.
- B) The former is biased while the latter is objective.
- C) The former concentrates on the study of culture while the latter on family issues.
- D) They are both heavily dependent on questionnaires in conducting surveys.

38. Compared with the etic approach, the emic approach is apparently more _____.

- A) culturally interactive B) culturally biased C) culture-oriented D) culture-specific

39. The etic approach is concerned with _____.

- A) the general characteristics of minority families
- B) culture-related concepts of individual ethnic groups
- C) features shared by various cultures or ethnic groups
- D) the economic conditions of different types of families

40. Which of the following is true of the ethnic minority families in the _____ U.S. according to the passage?

- A) Their cultural patterns are usually more adaptable.
- B) Their cultural concepts are difficult to comprehend.
- C) They don't interact with each other so much as White families.
- D) They have closer family ties than White families.

2003 年 1 月

Part II Reading Comprehension (35 minutes)

Directions: There are 4 reading passages in this part. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). You should decide on the best choice and mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.

Passage One

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage.

Bill Gates, the billionaire Microsoft chairman without a single earned university degree, is by his success raising new doubts about the worth of the business world's favorite academic title: the MBA (Master of Business Administration).

The MBA, a 20th-century product, always has borne the mark of lowly commerce and greed(贪婪) on the tree-lined campuses ruled by purer disciplines such as philosophy and literature.

But even with the recession apparently cutting into the hiring of business school graduates, about 79,000 people are expected to receive MBAs in 1993. This is nearly 16 times the number of business graduates in 1960, a testimony to the wide spread assumption that the MBA is vital for young men and women who want to run companies someday.

"If you are going into the corporate world it is still a disadvantage not to have one," said Donald Morrison, professor of marketing and management science. "But in the last five years or so, when someone says, 'Should I attempt to get an MBA,' the answer a lot more is: It depends."

The success of Bill Gates and other non-MBAs, such as the late Sam Walton of Wal-Mart Stores Inc., has helped inspire self-conscious debates on business school campuses over the worth of a business degree and whether management skills can be taught.

The Harvard Business Review printed a lively, fictional exchange of letters to dramatize complaints about business degree holders.

The article called MBA hires "extremely disappointing" and said "MBAs want to move up too fast, they don't understand politics and people, and they aren't able to function as part of a team until their third year. But by then, they're out looking for other jobs."

The problem, most participants in the debate acknowledge, is that the MBA has acquired an aura(光环) of future riches and power far beyond its actual importance and usefulness.

Enrollment in business schools exploded in the 1970s and 1980s and created the assumption that no one who pursued a business career could do without one. The growth was fueled by a backlash(反冲) against the anti-business values of the 1960s and by the women's movement.

Business people who have hired or worked with MBAs say those with the degrees of ten

know how to analyze systems but are not so skillful at motivating people. "They don't get a lot of grounding in the people side of the business", said James Shaffer, vice-president and principal of the Towers Perrin management consulting firm.

21. According to Paragraph 2, what is the general attitude towards business on campuses dominated by purer disciplines?

A) Scornful. B) Appreciative. C) Envious. D) Realistic.

22. It seems that the controversy over the value of MBA degrees had been fueled mainly by _____.

A) the complaints from various employers

B) the success of many non-MBAs

C) the criticism from the scientists of purer disciplines

D) the poor performance of MBAs at work

23. What is the major weakness of MBA holders according to the Harvard Business Review?

A) They are usually self-centered. B) They are aggressive and greedy.

C) They keep complaining about their jobs. D) They are not good at dealing with people.

24. From the passage we know that most MBAs _____.

A) can climb the corporate ladder fairly quickly

B) quit their jobs once they are familiar with their workmates

C) receive salaries that do not match their professional training

D) cherish unrealistic expectations about their future

25. What is the passage mainly about?

A) Why there is an increased enrollment in MBA programs.

B) The necessity of reforming MBA programs in business schools.

C) Doubts about the worth of holding an MBA degree.

D) A debate held recently on university campuses.

Passage Two

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage.

When school officials in Kalkaska, Michigan, closed classes last week, the media flocked to the story, portraying the town's 2,305 students as victims of stingy(吝啬的) taxpayers. There is some truth to that; the property-tax rate here is one-third lower than the state average. But shutting their schools also allowed Kalkaska's educators and the state's largest teachers' union, the Michigan Education Association, to make a political point. Their aim was to spur passage of legislation Michigan lawmakers are debating to increase the state's share of school funding.

It was no coincidence that Kalkaska shut its schools two weeks after residents rejected a 28 percent property-tax increase. The school board argued that without the increase it lacked the \$1.5 million needed to keep schools open.

But the school system had not done all it could to keep the schools open. Officials declined to borrow against next year's state aid, they refused to trim extracurricular activities and they did not consider seeking a smaller - perhaps more acceptable - tax increase. In fact, closing early is costing Kalkaska a significant amount, including \$600,000 in unemployment

payments to teachers and staff and \$250,000 in lost state aid. In February, the school system promised teachers and staff two months of retirement payments in case schools closed early, a deal that will cost the district \$275,000 more.

Other signs suggest school authorities were at least as eager to make a political statement as to keep schools open. The Michigan Education Association hired a public relations firm to stage a rally marking the school closing, which attracted 14 local and national television stations and networks. The president of the National Education Association, the MEA's parent organization, flew from Washington, D. C., for the event. And the union tutored school officials in the art of television interviews. School supervisor Doyle Disbrow acknowledges the district could have kept schools open by cutting programs but denies the moves were politically motivated.

Michigan lawmakers have reacted angrily to the closings. The state Senate has already voted to put the system into receivership(破产管理) and reopen schools immediately; the Michigan House plans to consider the bill this week.

26. We learn from the passage that schools in Kalkaska, Michigan, are funded _____.

- A) by both the local and state governments
- B) exclusively by the local government
- C) mainly by the state government
- D) by the National Education Association

27. One of the purposes for which school officials closed classes was _____.

- A) to avoid paying retirement benefits to teachers and staff
- B) to draw the attention of local taxpayers to political issues
- C) to make the financial difficulties of their teachers and staff known to the public
- D) to pressure Michigan lawmakers into increasing state funds for local schools

28. The author seems to disapprove of _____.

- A) the Michigan lawmakers' endless debating
- B) the shutting of schools in Kalkaska
- C) the involvement of the mass media
- D) delaying the passage of the school funding legislation

29. We learn from the passage that school authorities in Kalkaska are concerned about _____.

- A) a raise in the property-tax rate in Michigan
- B) reopening the schools there immediately
- C) the attitude of the MEA's parent organization
- D) making a political issue of the closing of the schools

30. According to the passage, the closing of the schools developed into a crisis because of _____.

- A) the complexity of the problem
- B) the political motives on the part of the educators
- C) the weak response of the state officials
- D) the strong protest on the part of the students' parents

Passage Three

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage.

German Chancellor(首相) Otto Von Bismarck may be most famous for his military and diplomatic talent, but his legacy(遗产) includes many of today's social insurance programs. During the middle of the 19th century, Germany, along with other European nations, experienced an unprecedented rash of workplace deaths and accidents as a result of growing industrialization. Motivated in part by Christian compassion(怜悯) for the helpless as well as a practical political impulse to undercut the support of the socialist labor movement, Chancellor Bismarck created the world's first workers' compensation law in 1884.

By 1908, the United States was the only industrial nation in the world that lacked workers' compensation insurance. America's injured workers could sue for damages in a court of law, but they still faced a number of tough legal barriers. For example, employees had to prove that their injuries directly resulted from employer negligence and that they themselves were ignorant about potential hazards in the workplace. The first state workers' compensation law in this country passed in 1911, and the program soon spread throughout the nation.

After World War II, benefit payments to American workers did not keep up with the cost of living. In fact, real benefit levels were lower in the 1970s than they were in the 1940s, and in most states the maximum benefit was below the poverty level for a family of four. In 1970, President Richard Nixon set up a national commission to study the problems of workers' compensation. Two years later, the commission issued 19 key recommendations, including one that called for increasing compensation benefit levels to 100 percent of the states' average weekly wages.

In fact, the average compensation benefit in America has climbed from 55 percent of the states' average weekly wages in 1972 to 97 percent today. But, as most studies show, every 10 percent increase in compensation benefits results in a 5 per cent increase in the numbers of workers who file for claims. And with so much more money floating in the workers' compensation system, it's not surprising that doctors and lawyers have helped themselves to a large slice of the growing pie.

31. The world's first workers' compensation law was introduced by Bismarck _____.

- A) to make industrial production safer
- B) to speed up the pace of industrialization
- C) out of religious and political considerations
- D) for fear of losing the support of the socialist labor movement

32. We learn from the passage that the process of industrialization in Europe _____.

- A) was accompanied by an increased number of workshop accidents
- B) resulted in the development of popular social insurance programs
- C) required workers to be aware of the potential dangers at the workplace
- D) met growing resistance from laborers working at machines

33. One of the problems the American injured workers faced in getting compensation in the early 19th century was that _____.

- A) they had to have the courage to sue for damages in a court of law
- B) different states in the U.S. had totally different compensation programs
- C) America's average compensation benefit was much lower than the cost of living
- D) they had to produce evidence that their employers were responsible for the accident

34. After 1972 workers' compensation insurance in the U.S. became more favorable to

workers so that _____.

- A) the poverty level for a family of four went up drastically
- B) there were fewer legal barriers when they filed for claims
- C) the number of workers suing for damages increased
- D) more money was allocated to their compensation system

35. The author ends the passage with the implication that _____.

- A) compensation benefits in America are soaring to new heights
- B) the workers are not the only ones to benefit from the compensation system
- C) people from all walks of life can benefit from the compensation system
- D) money floating in the compensation system is a huge drain on the U.S. economy

Passage Four

Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage.

Early in the age of affluence(富裕) that followed World War II, an American retailing analyst named Victor Lebow proclaimed, "Our enormously productive economy... We need things consumed, burned up, worn out, replaced and discarded at an ever increasing rate."

Americans have responded to Lebow's call, and much of the world has followed.

Consumption has become a central pillar of life in industrial lands and is even embedded in social values. Opinion surveys in the world's two largest economies - Japan and the United States - show consumerist definitions of success becoming ever prevalent.

Overconsumption by the world's fortunate is an environmental problem unmatched in severity by anything but perhaps population growth. Their surging exploitation of resources threatens to exhaust or unalterably spoil forests, soils, water, air and climate.

Ironically, high consumption may be a mixed blessing in human terms, too. The time-honored values of integrity of character, good work, friendship, family and community have often been sacrificed in the rush to riches.

Thus many in the industrial lands have a sense that their world of plenty is somehow hollow - that, misled by a consumerist culture, they have been fruitlessly attempting to satisfy what are essentially social, psychological and spiritual needs with material things.

Of course, the opposite of over-consumption - poverty - is no solution to either environmental or human problems. It is infinitely worse for people and bad for the natural world too. Dispossessed(被剥夺得一无所有的) peasants slash-and-burn their way into the rain forests of Latin America, and hungry nomads(游牧民族) turn their herds out onto fragile African grassland, reducing it to desert.

If environmental destruction results when people have either too little or too much, we are left to wonder how much is enough. What level of consumption can the earth support? When does having more cease to add noticeably to human satisfaction?

36. The emergence of the affluent society after World War II _____.

- A) gave birth to a new generation of upper class consumers
- B) gave rise to the dominance of the new egoism
- C) led to the reform of the retailing system
- D) resulted in the worship of consumerism

37. Apart from enormous productivity, another important impetus to high consumption is _____.

- A) the conversion of the sale of goods into rituals
- B) the people's desire for a rise in their living standards
- C) the imbalance that has existed between production and consumption
- D) the concept that one's success is measured by how much they consume

38. Why does the author say high consumption is a mixed blessing?

- A) Because poverty still exists in an affluent society.
- B) Because moral values are sacrificed in pursuit of material satisfaction.
- C) Because overconsumption won't last long due to unrestricted population growth.
- D) Because traditional rituals are often neglected in the process of modernization.

39. According to the passage, consumerist culture _____.

- A) cannot thrive on a fragile economy
- B) will not aggravate environmental problems
- C) cannot satisfy human spiritual needs
- D) will not alleviate poverty in wealthy countries

40. It can be inferred from the passage that _____.

- A) human spiritual needs should match material affluence
- B) there is never an end to satisfying people's material needs
- C) whether high consumption should be encouraged is still an issue
- D) how to keep consumption at a reasonable level remains a problem

2003 年 6 月

Part II Reading Comprehension (35 minutes)

Directions: There are 4 reading passages in this part. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). You should decide on the best choice and mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.

Passage One

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage.

In the villages of the English countryside there are still people who remember the good old days when no one bothered to lock their doors. There simply wasn't any crime to worry about.

Amazingly, these happy times appear still to be with us in the world's biggest community. A new study by Dan Farmer, a gifted programmer, using an automated investigative program of his own called SATAN, shows that the owners of well over half of all World Wide Web sites have set up home without fitting locks to their doors.

SATAN can try out a variety of well-known hacking(黑客的) tricks on an Internet site without actually breaking in. Farmer has made the program publicly available, amid much criticism. A person with evil intent could use it to hunt down sites that are easy to burgle(闯入...行窃).

But Farmer is very concerned about the need to alert the public to poor security and, so far, events have proved him right. SATAN has done more to alert people to the risks than cause new disorder. So is the Net becoming more secure? Far from it. In the early days, when you visited a Web site your browser simply looked at the content. Now the Web is full of tiny programs that automatically download when you look at a Web page, and run on your own machine. These programs could, if their authors wished, do all kinds of nasty things to your computer.

At the same time, the Net is increasingly populated with spiders, worms, agents and other types of automated beasts designed to penetrate the sites and seek out and classify information. All these make wonderful tools for antisocial people who want to invade weak sites and cause damage.

But let's look on the bright side. Given the lack of locks, the Internet is surely the world's biggest (almost) crime-free society. Maybe that is because hackers are fundamentally honest. Or that there currently isn't much to steal. Or because vandalism(恶意破坏) isn't much fun unless you have a peculiar dislike for someone.

Whatever the reason, let's enjoy it while we can. But expect it all to change, and security to become the number one issue, when the most influential inhabitants of the Net are selling services they want to be paid for.

21. By saying "... owners of well over half of all World Wide Web sites have set up home without fitting locks to their doors" (Lines 3-4, Para. 2), the author means that _____.

- A) those happy times appear still to be with us
 - B) there simply wasn't any crime to worry about
 - C) many sites are not well-protected
 - D) hackers try out tricks on an Internet site without actually breaking in
22. SATAN, a program designed by Dan Fanner can be used _____.
- A) to investigate the security of Internet sites
 - B) to improve the security of the Internet system
 - C) to prevent hackers from breaking into websites
 - D) to download useful programs and information
23. Fanner's program has been criticized by the public because _____.
- A) it causes damage to Net browsers
 - B) it can break into Internet sites
 - C) it can be used to cause disorder on all sites
 - D) it can be used by people with evil intent
24. The author's attitude toward SATAN is _____.
- A) enthusiastic
 - B) critical
 - C) positive
 - D) indifferent
25. The author suggests in the last paragraph that _____.
- A) we should make full use of the Internet before security measures are strengthened
 - B) we should alert the most influential businessmen to the importance of security
 - C) influential businessmen should give priority to the improvement of Net security
 - D) net inhabitants should not let security measures affect their joy of surfing the Internet

Passage Two

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage.

I came away from my years of teaching on the college and university level with a conviction that enactment(扮演角色), performance, dramatization are the most successful forms of teaching. Students must be incorporated, made, so far as possible, an integral part of the learning process. The notion that learning should have in it an element of inspired play would seem to the greater part of the academic establishment merely silly, but that is nonetheless the case. Of Ezekiel Cheever, the most famous schoolmaster of the Massachusetts Bay Colony, his onetime student Cotton Mather wrote that he so planned his lessons that his pupils "came to work as though they came to play," and Alfred North Whitehead, almost three hundred years later, noted that a teacher should make his/her students "glad they were there."

Since, we are told, 80 to 90 percent of all instruction in the typical university is by the lecture method, we should give close attention to this form of education. There is, I think, much truth in Patricia Nelson Limerick's observation that "lecturing is an unnatural act, an act for which God did not design humans. It is perfectly all right, now and then, for a human to be possessed by the urge to speak, and to speak while others remain silent. But to do this regularly, one hour and 15 minutes at a time... for one person to drag on while others sit in silence?... I do not believe that this is what the Creator... designed humans to do."

The strange, almost incomprehensible fact is that many professors, just as they feel obliged to write dully, believe that they should lecture dully. To show enthusiasm is to risk appearing unscientific, unobjective; it is to appeal to the students' emotions rather than their

intellect. Thus the ideal lecture is one filled with facts and read in an unchanged monotone.

The cult(推崇) of lecturing dully, like the cult of writing dully, goes back, of course, some years. Edward Shils, professor of sociology, recalls the professors he encountered at the University of Pennsylvania in his youth. They seemed "a priesthood, rather uneven in their merits but uniform in their bearing; they never referred to anything personal. Some read from old lecture notes and then haltingly explained the thumb-worn last lines. Others lectured from cards that had served for years, to judge by the worn edges... The teachers began on time, ended on time, and left the room without saying a word more to their students, very seldom being detained by questioners... The classes were not large, yet there was no discussion. No questions were raised in class, and there were no office hours."

26. The author believes that a successful teacher should be able to _____.

- A) make dramatization an important aspect of students' learning
- B) make inspired play an integral part of the learning process
- C) improve students' learning performance
- D) make study just as easy as play

27. The majority of university professors prefer the traditional way of lecturing in the belief that _____.

- A) it draws the close attention of the students
- B) it conforms in a way to the design of the Creator
- C) it presents course content in a scientific and objective manner
- D) it helps students to comprehend abstract theories more easily

28. What the author recommends in this passage is that _____.

- A) college education should be improved through radical measures
- B) more freedom of choice should be given to students in their studies
- C) traditional college lectures should be replaced by dramatized performances
- D) interaction should be encouraged in the process of teaching

29. By saying "They seemed 'a priesthood, rather uneven in their merits but uniform in their bearing...'" (Lines 3-4, Para. 4), the author means that _____.

- A) professors are a group of professionals that differ in their academic ability but behave in the same way
- B) professors are like priests wearing the same kind of black gown but having different roles to play
- C) there is no fundamental difference between professors and priests though they differ in their merits
- D) professors at the University of Pennsylvania used to wear black suits which made them look like priests

30. Whose teaching method is particularly commended by the author?

- A) Ezekiel Cheever's.
- B) Cotton Mather's.
- C) Alfred North Whitehead's.
- D) Patricia Nelson Limerick's.

Passage Three

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage.

Take the case of public education alone. The principal difficulty faced by the schools has

been the tremendous increase in the number of pupils. This has been caused by the advance of the legal age for going into industry and the impossibility of finding a job even when the legal age has been reached. In view of the technological improvements in the last few years, business will require in the future proportionately fewer workers than ever before. The result will be still further raising of the legal age for going into employment, and still further difficulty in finding employment when that age has been attained. If we cannot put our children to work, we must put them in school.

We may also be quite confident that the present trend toward a shorter day and a shorter week will be maintained. We have developed and shall continue to have a new leisure class. Already the public agencies for adult education are swamped by the tide that has swept over them since depression began. They will be little better off when it is over. Their support must come from the taxpayer.

It is surely too much to hope that these increases in the cost of public education can be borne by the local communities. They cannot care for the present restricted and inadequate system. The local communities have failed in their efforts to cope with unemployment. They cannot expect to cope with public education on the scale on which we must attempt it. The answer to the problem of unemployment has been Federal relief. The answer to the problem of public education may have to be much the same, and properly so. If there is one thing in which the citizens of all parts of the country have an interest, it is in the decent education of the citizens of all parts of the country. Our income tax now goes in part to keep our neighbors alive. It may have to go in part as well to make our neighbors intelligent. We are now attempting to preserve the present generation through Federal relief of the destitute(贫民). Only a people determined to ruin the next generation will refuse such Federal funds as public education may require.

31. What is the passage mainly about?

- A) How to persuade local communities to provide more funds.
- B) How to cope with the shortage of funds for public education.
- C) How to solve the rising unemployment problem.
- D) How to improve the public education system.

32. What is the reason for the increase in the number of students?

- A) The requirement of educated workers by business.
- B) Raising of the legal age for going to work.
- C) The trend toward a shorter workday.
- D) People's concern for the future of the next generation.

33. The public agencies for adult education will be little better off because _____.

- A) the unemployed are too poor to continue their education
- B) a new leisure class has developed
- C) they are still suffering from the depression
- D) an increase in taxes could be a problem

34. According to the author, the answer to the problem of public education is that the Federal government _____.

- A) should allocate Federal funds for public education
- B) should demand that local communities provide support
- C) should raise taxes to meet the needs of public education

D) should first of all solve the problem of unemployment

35. Why does the author say "Only a people determined to ruin the next generation will refuse such Federal funds as public education may require" (Lines 11-12, Para. 3)?

A) Only by appropriating adequate Federal funds for education can the next generation have a bright future.

B) Citizens of all parts of the country agree that the best way to support education is to use Federal funds.

C) People all over the country should make contributions to education in the interest of the next generation.

D) Educated people are determined to use part of the Federal funds to help the poor.

Passage Four

Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage.

A new high-performance contact lens under development at the department for applied physics at the University of Heidelberg will not only correct ordinary vision defects but will enhance normal night vision as much as five times, making people's vision sharper than that of cats.

Bille and his team work with an optical instrument called an active mirror - a device used in astronomical telescopes to spot newly emerging stars and far distant galaxies. Connected to a wave-front sensor that tracks and measures the course of a laser beam into the eye and back, the aluminum mirror detects the deficiencies of the cornea, the transparent protective layer covering the lens of the human eye. The highly precise data from the two instruments - which, Bille hopes, will one day be found at the opticians(眼镜商) all over the world - serve as a basis for the production of completely individualized contact lenses that correct and enhance the wearer's vision.

By day, Bille's contact lenses will focus rays of light so accurately on the retina(视网膜) that the image of a small leaf or the outline of a far distant tree will be formed with a sharpness that surpasses that of conventional vision aids by almost half a diopter(屈光度). At night, the lenses have an even greater potential. "Because the new lens - in contrast to the already existing ones - also works when it's dark and the pupil is wide open," says Bille, "lens wearers will be able to identify a face at a distance of 100 meters" - 80 meters farther than they would normally be able to see. In his experiments night vision was enhanced by an even greater factor: in semi-darkness, test subjects could see up to 15 times better than without the lenses.

Bille's lenses are expected to reach the market in the year 2000, and one tentative plan is to use the Internet to transmit information on patients' visual defects from the optician to the manufacturer, who will then produce and mail the contact lenses within a couple of days. The physicist expects the lenses to cost about a dollar a pair, about the same as conventional one-day disposable lenses.

36. The new contact lens is meant for _____.

A) astronomical observations B) the night blind

C) those with vision defects D) optical experiments

37. What do the two instruments mentioned in the second paragraph (Line 5) refer to?
- A) The astronomical telescope and the wave-front sensor.
 - B) The aluminum mirror and the laser beam.
 - C) The active mirror and the contact lens.
 - D) The aluminum mirror and the wave-front sensor.
38. Individualized contact lenses (Line 7, Para. 2) are lenses designed _____.
- A) to work like an astronomical telescope
 - B) to suit the wearer's specific needs
 - C) to process extremely accurate data
 - D) to test the wearer's eyesight
39. According to Bille, with the new lenses the wearer's vision _____.
- A) will be far better at night than in the daytime
 - B) may be broadened about 15 times than without them
 - C) can be better improved in the daytime than at night
 - D) will be sharper by a much greater degree at night than in the daytime
40. Which of the following is true about Bille's lenses?
- A) Their production process is complicated.
 - B) They will be sold at a very low price.
 - C) They have to be replaced every day.
 - D) Purchase orders can be made through the Internet.

2003 年 9 月

Part II Reading Comprehension (35 minutes)

Directions: There are 4 reading passages in this part. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). You should decide on the best choice and mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.

Passage One

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage.

In 1985 when a Japan Air Lines (JAL) jet crashed, its president, Yasumoto Takagi, called each victim's family to apologize, and then promptly resigned. And in 1987, when a subsidiary of Toshiba sold sensitive military technology to the former Soviet Union, the chairman of Toshiba gave up his post.

These executive actions, which Toshiba calls "the highest form of apology," may seem bizarre to US managers. No one at Boeing resigned after the JAL crash, which may have been caused by a faulty Boeing repair.

The difference between the two business cultures centers around different definitions of delegation.

While US executives give both responsibility and authority to their employees, Japanese executives delegate only authority - the responsibility is still theirs. Although the subsidiary that sold the sensitive technology to the Soviets had its own management, the Toshiba top executives said they "must take personal responsibility for not creating an atmosphere throughout the Toshiba group that would make such activity unthinkable, even in an independently run subsidiary."

Such acceptance of community responsibility is not unique to businesses in Japan. School principals in Japan have resigned when their students committed major crimes after school hours.

Even if they do not quit, Japanese executives will often accept primary responsibility in other ways, such as taking the first pay cut when a company gets into financial trouble. Such personal sacrifices, even if they are largely symbolic, help to create the sense of community and employee loyalty that is crucial to the Japanese way of doing business.

Harvard Business School professor George Lodge calls the ritual acceptance of blame "almost a feudal(封建的) way of purging(清除) the community of dishonor," and to some in the United States, such resignations look cowardly. However, in an era in which both business and governmental leaders seem particularly good at evading responsibility, many US managers would probably welcome an infusion(灌输) of the Japanese sense of responsibility. If, for instance, US automobile company executives offered to reduce their own salaries before they asked their workers to take pay cuts, negotiations would probably take on a very different character.

21. Why did the chairman of Toshiba resign his position in 1987?

- A) Because in Japan, the leakage of a state secret to Russians is a grave crime.
 B) Because he had been under attack for shifting responsibility to his subordinates.
 C) Because in Japan, the chief executive of a corporation is held responsible for the mistake made by its subsidiaries.
 D) Because he had been accused of being cowardly towards crises that were taking place in his corporation.
22. According to the passage if you want to be a good manager in Japan, you have to _____.
- A) apologize promptly for your subordinates' mistakes
 B) be skillful in accepting blames from customers
 C) make symbolic sacrifices whenever necessary
 D) create a strong sense of company loyalty
23. What's Professor George Lodge's attitude towards the resignations of Japanese corporate leaders?
 A) Sympathetic. B) Biased. C) Critical. D) Approving.
24. Which of the following statements is TRUE?
 A) Boeing had nothing to do with the JAL air crash in 1985.
 B) American executives consider authority and responsibility inseparable.
 C) School principals bear legal responsibility for students' crimes.
 D) Persuading employees to take pay cuts doesn't help solve corporate crises.
25. The passage is mainly about _____.
 A) resignation as an effective way of dealing with business crises
 B) the importance of delegating responsibility to employees
 C) ways of evading responsibility in times of crises
 D) the difference between two business cultures

Passage Two

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage.

As machines go, the car is not terribly noisy, nor terribly polluting, nor terribly dangerous; and on all those dimensions it has become better as the century has grown older. The main problem is its prevalence, and the social costs that ensue from the use by everyone of something that would be fairly harmless if, say, only the rich were to use it. It is a price we pay for equality.

Before becoming too gloomy, it is worth recalling why the car has been arguably the most successful and popular product of the whole of the past 100 years - and remains so. The story begins with the environmental improvement it brought in the 1900s. In New York city in 1900, according to the *Car Culture*, a 1975 book by J. Flink, a historian, horses deposited 2.5 million pounds of manure(粪) and 60,000 gallons of urine(尿) every day. Every year, the city authorities had to remove an average of 15,000 dead horses from the streets, it made cars smell of roses.

Cars were also wonderfully flexible. The main earlier solution to horse pollution and traffic jams was the electric trolley bus(电车). But that required fixed overhead wires, and rails

and platforms, which were expensive, ugly, and inflexible. The car could go from any A to any B, and allowed towns to develop in all directions with low-density housing, rather than just being concentrated along the trolley or rail lines. Rural areas benefited too, for they became less remote.

However, since pollution became a concern in the 1950s, experts have predicted - wrongly - that the car boom was about to end. In his book Mr. Flink argued that by 1973 the American market had become saturated, at one car for every 2.25 people, and so had the markets of Japan and Western Europe (because of land shortages). Environmental worries and diminishing oil reserves would prohibit mass car use anywhere else.

He was wrong. Between 1970 and 1990, whereas America's population grew by 23%, the number of cars on its roads grew by 60%. There is now one car for every 1.7 people there, one for every 2.1 in Japan, one for every 5.3 in Britain. Around 550 million cars are already on the roads, not to mention all the trucks and motorcycles, and about 50 million new ones are made each year worldwide. Will it go on? Undoubtedly, because people want it to.

26. As is given in the first paragraph, the reason why the car has become a problem is that _____.

A) poor people can't afford it B) it is too expensive to maintain

C) too many people are using it D) it causes too many road accidents

27. According to the passage, the car started to gain popularity because _____.

A) it didn't break down as easily as a horse B) it had a comparatively pleasant odor

C) it caused less pollution than horses D) it brightened up the gloomy streets

28. What impact did the use of cars have on society?

A) People were compelled to leave downtown areas.

B) People were able to live in less crowded suburban areas.

C) Business along trolley and rail lines slackened.

D) City streets were free of ugly overhead wires.

29. Mr. Flink argued in his book that cars would not be widely used in other countries because _____.

A) the once booming car market has become saturated

B) traffic jams in those countries are getting more and more serious

C) expensive motorways are not available in less developed countries

D) people worry about pollution and the diminishing oil resources

30. What's wrong with Mr. Flink's prediction?

A) The use of automobiles has kept increasing worldwide.

B) New generations of cars are virtually pollution free.

C) The population of America has not increased as fast.

D) People's environmental concerns are constantly increasing.

Passage Three

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage.

Crying is hardly an activity encouraged by society. Tears, be they of sorrow, anger, or joy, typically make Americans feel uncomfortable and embarrassed. The shedder of tears is likely

to apologize, even when a devastating(毁灭性的) tragedy was the provocation. The observer of tears is likely to do everything possible to put an end to the emotional outpouring. But judging from recent studies of crying behavior, links between illness and crying and the chemical composition of tears, both those responses to tears are often inappropriate and may even be counterproductive.

Humans are the only animals definitely known to shed emotional tears. Since evolution has given rise to few, if any, purposeless physiological responses, it is logical to assume that crying has one or more functions that enhance survival.

Although some observers have suggested that crying is a way to elicit assistance from others (as a crying baby might from its mother), the shedding of tears is hardly necessary to get help. Vocal cries would have been quite enough, more likely than tears to gain attention. So, it appears, there must be something special about tears themselves.

Indeed, the new studies suggest that emotional tears may play a direct role in alleviating stress. University of Minnesota researchers who are studying the chemical composition of tears have recently isolated two important chemicals from emotional tears. Both chemicals are found only in tears that are shed in response to emotion. Tears shed because of exposure to cut onion would contain no such substance.

Researchers at several other institutions are investigating the usefulness of tears as a means of diagnosing human ills and monitoring drugs.

At Tulane University's Tear Analysis Laboratory Dr. Peter Kastl and his colleagues report that they can use tears to detect drug abuse and exposure to medication(药物), to determine whether a contact lens fits properly or why it may be uncomfortable, to study the causes of "dry eye" syndrome and the effects of eye surgery, and perhaps even to measure exposure to environmental pollutants.

At Columbia University Dr. Liasy Faris and colleagues are studying tears for clues to the diagnosis of diseases away from the eyes. Tears can be obtained painlessly without invading the body and only tiny amounts are needed to perform highly refined analyses.

31. It is known from the first paragraph that _____.

- A) shedding tears gives unpleasant feelings to American
- B) crying may often imitate people or even result in tragedy
- C) crying usually wins sympathy from other people
- D) one who sheds tears in public will be blamed

32. What does "both those responses to tears" (Line 6, Para. 1) refer to?

- A) Crying out of sorrow and shedding tears for happiness.
- B) The embarrassment and unpleasant sensation of the observers.
- C) The tear shedder's apology and the observer's effort to stop the crying.
- D) Linking illness with crying and finding the chemical composition of tears.

33. "Counterproductive" (Lines 7, Para. 1) very probably means "_____".

- A) having no effect at all B) leading to tension
- C) producing disastrous impact D) harmful to health

34. What does the author say about crying?

- A) It is a pointless physiological response to the environment.
- B) It must have a role to play in man's survival.
- C) It is meant to get attention and assistance.

- D) It usually produces the desired effect.
35. What can be inferred from the new studies of tears?
- A) Emotional tears have the function of reducing stress.
- B) Exposure to excessive medication may increase emotional tears.
- C) Emotional tears can give rise to "dry eye" syndrome in some cases.
- D) Environmental pollutants can induce the shedding of emotional tears.

Passage Four

Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage.

It is no secret among athletes that in order to improve performance you've got to work hard. However, hard training breaks you down and makes you weaker, it is rest that makes you stronger. Improvement only occurs during the rest period following hard training. This adaptation is accomplished by improving efficiency of the heart and certain systems within the muscle cells.

During recovery periods these systems build to greater levels to compensate for the stress that you have applied. The result is that you are now at a higher level of performance. If sufficient rest is not included in a training program, imbalance between excess training and inadequate rest will occur, and performance will decline. The "overtraining syndrome(综合症)" is the name given to the collection of emotional, behavioral, and physical symptoms due to overtraining that has persisted for weeks to months. It is marked by cumulative exhaustion that persists even after recovery periods.

The most common symptom is fatigue. This may limit workouts and may be present at rest. The athletes may also become moody, easily irritated, have altered sleep patterns, become depressed, or lose the competitive desire and enthusiasm for the sport. Some will report decreased appetite and weight loss. Physical symptoms include persistent muscular soreness, increased frequency of viral(病毒性的) illnesses, and increased incidence of injuries.

The treatment for the overtraining syndrome is rest. The longer the overtraining has occurred, the more rest required, therefore, early detection is very important. If the overtraining has only occurred for a short period of time (e.g. 3-4 weeks) then interrupting training for 3-5 days is usually sufficient rest. It is important that the factors that lead to overtraining be identified and corrected. Otherwise, the overtraining syndrome is likely to recur. The overtraining syndrome should be considered in any athlete who manifests symptoms of prolonged fatigue and whose performance has leveled off or decreased. It is important to exclude any underlying illness that may be responsible for the fatigue.

36. The first paragraph of the passage tells us that _____.
A) the harder an athlete trains, the better his performance will be
B) rest after vigorous training improves an athlete's performance
C) strict systematic training is essential to an athlete's top performance
D) improvement of an athlete's performance occurs in the course of training
37. By "overtraining" the author means _____.
A) a series of physical symptoms that occur after training
B) undue emphasis on the importance of physical exertion

- C) training that is not adequately compensated for by rest
 - D) training that has exceeded an athlete's emotional limits
38. What does the passage tell us about the "overtraining" syndrome?
- A) It occurs when athletes lose interest in sports.
 - B) It appears right after a hard training session.
 - C) The fatigue it results in is unavoidable in the athlete's training process.
 - D) It manifests itself in fatigue which lingers even after a recovery period.
39. What does the phrase "level off" (Line 7, Para. 4) most probably mean?
- A) Slow down. B) Become dull. C) Stop improving. D) Be on the decline.
40. The author advises at the end of the passage that _____.
- A) overtraining syndrome should be treated as a serious illness
 - B) overtraining syndrome should be prevented before it occurs
 - C) an athlete with overtraining syndrome should take a lengthy rest
 - D) illness causing fatigue should not be mistaken for overtraining syndrome

2004 年 1 月

Part II Reading Comprehension (35 minutes)

Directions: There are 4 reading passages in this part. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). You should decide on the best choice and mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.

Passage One

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage.

For years, doctors advised their patients that the only thing taking multivitamins does is give them extensive urine(尿). After all, true vitamin deficiencies are practically unheard of in industrialized countries. Now it seems those doctors may have been wrong. The results of a growing number of studies suggest that even a modest vitamin shortfall can be harmful to your health. Although proof of the benefits of multivitamins is still far from certain, the few dollars you spend on them is probably a good investment.

Or at least that's the argument put forward in the New England Journal of Medicine. Ideally, say Dr. Walter Willett and Dr. Meir Stampfer of Harvard, all vitamin supplements would be evaluated in scientifically rigorous clinical trials.

But those studies can take a long time and often raise more questions than they answer. At some point, while researchers work on figuring out where the truth lies, it just makes sense to say the potential benefit outweighs the cost.

The best evidence to date concerns folate, one of the B vitamins. It's been proved to limit the number of defects in embryos(胚胎), and a recent trial found that folate in combination with vitamin B 12 and a form of B6 also decreases the re-blockage of arteries after surgical repair.

The news on vitamin E has been more mixed. Healthy folks who take 400 international units daily for at least two years appear somewhat less likely to develop heart disease. But when doctors give vitamin E to patients who already have heart disease, the vitamin doesn't seem to help. It may turn out that vitamin E plays a role in prevention but cannot undo serious damage.

Despite vitamin C's great popularity, consuming large amounts of it still has not been positively linked to any great benefit. The body quickly becomes saturated with C and simply excretes(排泄) any excess.

The multivitamins question boils down to this: Do you need to wait until all the evidence is in before you take them, or are you willing to accept that there's enough evidence that they don't hurt and could help?

If the latter, there's no need to go to extremes and buy the biggest horse pills or the most expensive bottles. Large doses can cause trouble, including excessive bleeding and nervous system problems.

Multivitamins are no substitute for exercise and a balanced diet, of course.

As long as you understand that any potential benefit is modest and subject to further refinement, taking a daily multivitamin makes a lot of sense.

21. At one time doctors discouraged taking multivitamins because they believed that multivitamins _____.

- A) could not easily be absorbed by the human body
- B) were potentially harmful to people's health
- C) were too expensive for daily consumption
- D) could not provide any cure for vitamin deficiencies

22. According to the author, clinical trials of vitamin supplements _____.

- A) often result in misleading conclusions
- B) take time and will not produce conclusive results
- C) should be conducted by scientists on a larger scale
- D) appear to be a sheer waste of time and resources

23. It has been found that vitamin E _____.

- A) should be taken by patients regularly and persistently
- B) can effectively reduce the recurrence of heart disease
- C) has a preventive but not curative effect on heart disease
- D) should be given to patients with heart disease as early as possible

24. It can be seen that large doses of multivitamins _____.

- A) may bring about serious side effects
- B) may help prevent excessive bleeding
- C) are likely to induce the blockage of arteries
- D) are advisable for those with vitamin deficiencies

25. The author concludes the passage with the advice that _____.

- A) the benefit of daily multivitamin intake outweighs that of exercise and a balanced diet
- B) it's risky to take multivitamins without knowing their specific function
- C) the potential benefit of multivitamins can never be overestimated
- D) it's reasonable to take a rational dose of multivitamins daily

Passage Two

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage.

Some futurologists have assumed that the vast upsurge(剧增) of women in the workforce may portend a rejection of marriage. Many women, according to this hypothesis, would rather work than marry. The converse(反面) of this concern is that the prospects of becoming a multi-paycheck household could encourage marriages. In the past, only the earnings and financial prospects of the man counted in the marriage decision. Now, however, the earning ability of a woman can make her more attractive as a marriage partner. Data show that economic downturns tend to postpone marriage because the parties cannot afford to establish a family or are concerned about rainy days ahead. As the economy rebounds, the number of marriages also rises.

Coincident with the increase in women working outside the home is the increase in divorce rates. Yet, it may be wrong to jump to any simple cause-and-effect conclusions. The

impact of a wife's work on divorce is no less cloudy than its impact on marriage decisions. The realization that she can be a good provider may increase the chances that a working wife will choose divorce over an unsatisfactory marriage. But the reverse is equally plausible. Tensions grounded in financial problems often play a key role in ending a marriage. Given high unemployment, inflationary problems, and slow growth in real earnings, a working wife can increase household income and relieve some of these pressing financial burdens. By raising a family's standard of living, a working wife may strengthen her family's financial and emotional stability.

Psychological factors also should be considered. For example, a wife blocked from a career outside the home may feel caged in the house. She may view her only choice as seeking a divorce.

On the other hand, if she can find fulfillment through work outside the home, work and marriage can go together to create a stronger and more stable union.

Also, a major part of women's inequality in marriage has been due to the fact that, in most cases, men have remained the main breadwinners. With higher earning capacity and status occupations outside of the home comes the capacity to exercise power within the family. A working wife may rob a husband of being the master of the house. Depending upon how the couple reacts to these new conditions, it could create a stronger equal partnership or it could create new insecurities.

26. The word "portend" (Line 2, Para. 1) is closest in meaning to "_____".

A) defy B) signal C) suffer from D) result from

27. It is said in the passage that when the economy slides, _____.

A) men would choose working women as their marriage partners
B) more women would get married to seek financial security
C) even working women would worry about their marriages
D) more people would prefer to remain single for the time being

28. If women find fulfillment through work outside the home, _____.

A) they are more likely to dominate their marriage partners
B) their husbands are expected to do more housework
C) their marriage ties can be strengthened
D) they tend to put their career before marriage

29. One reason why women with no career may seek a divorce is that _____.

A) they feel that they have been robbed of their freedom
B) they are afraid of being bossed around by their husbands
C) they feel that their partners fail to live up to their expectations
D) they tend to suspect their husbands' loyalty to their marriage

30. Which of the following statements can best summarize the author's view in the passage?

A) The stability of marriage and the divorce rate may reflect the economic situation of the country.
B) Even when economically independent, most women have to struggle for real equality in marriage.
C) In order to secure their marriage women should work outside the home and remain independent.
D) The impact of the growing female workforce on marriage varies from case to case.

Passage Three

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage.

For most thinkers since the Greek philosophers, it was self-evident that there is something called human nature, something that constitutes the essence of man. There were various views about what constitutes it, but there was agreement that such an essence exists- that is to say, that there is something by virtue of which man is man. Thus man was defined as a rational being, as a social animal, an animal that can make tools, or a symbol-making animal.

More recently, this traditional view has begun to be questioned. One reason for this change was the increasing emphasis given to the historical approach to man. An examination of the history of humanity suggested that man in our epoch is so different from man in previous times that it seemed unrealistic to assume that men in every age have had in common something that can be called "human nature." The historical approach was reinforced, particularly in the United States, by studies in the field of cultural anthropology(人类学). The study of primitive peoples has discovered such a diversity of customs, values, feelings, and thoughts that many anthropologists arrived at the concept that man is born as a blank sheet of paper on which each culture writes its text. Another factor contributing to the tendency to deny the assumption of a fixed human nature was that the concept has so often been abused as a shield behind which the most inhuman acts are committed. In the name of human nature, for example, Aristotle and most thinkers up to the eighteenth century defended slavery. Or in order to prove the rationality and necessity of the capitalist form of society, scholars have tried to make a case for acquisitiveness, competitiveness, and selfishness as innate(天生的) human traits. Popularly, one refers cynically to "human nature" in accepting the inevitability of such undesirable human behavior as greed, murder, cheating and lying.

Another reason for skepticism about the concept of human nature probably lies in the influence of evolutionary thinking. Once man came to be seen as developing in the process of evolution, the idea of a substance which is contained in his essence seemed untenable. Yet I believe it is precisely from an evolutionary standpoint that we can expect new insight into the problem of the nature of man.

31. The traditional view of "human nature" was strongly challenged by _____.

- A) the emergence of the evolutionary theory
- B) the historical approach to man
- C) new insight into human behavior
- D) the philosophical analysis of slavery

32. According to the passage, anthropologists believe that human beings _____.

- A) have some traits in common
- B) are born with diverse cultures
- C) are born without a fixed nature
- D) change their characters as they grow up

33. The author mentioned Aristotle, a great ancient thinker, in order to _____.

- A) emphasize that he contributed a lot to defining the concept of "human nature"
- B) show that the concept of "human nature" was used to justify social evils
- C) prove that he had a profound influence on the concept of "human nature"
- D) support the idea that some human traits are acquired

34. The word "untenable" (Line 3) in the last paragraph of the passage most probably means _____.

A) invaluable B) imaginable C) changeable D) indefensible

35. Most philosophers believed that human nature _____.

A) is the quality distinguishing man from other animals

B) consists of competitiveness and selfishness

C) is something partly innate and partly acquired

D) consists of rationality and undesirable behavior

Passage Four

Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage.

Richard Satava, program manager for advanced medical technologies, has been a driving force in bringing virtual reality to medicine, where computers create a "virtual" or simulated environment for surgeons and other medical practitioners(从业者).

"With virtual reality we'll be able to put a surgeon in every trench," said Satava. He envisaged a time when soldiers who are wounded fighting overseas are put in mobile surgical units equipped with computers.

The computers would transmit images of the soldiers to surgeons back in the U.S. The surgeons would look at the soldier through virtual reality helmets(头盔) that contain a small screen displaying the image of the wound. The doctors would guide robotic instruments in the battlefield mobile surgical unit that operate on the soldier.

Although Satava's vision may be years away from standard operating procedure, scientists are progressing toward virtual reality surgery. Engineers at an international organization in California are developing a tele-operating device. As surgeons watch a three-dimensional image of the surgery, they move instruments that are connected to a computer, which passes their movements to robotic instruments that perform the surgery. The computer provides feedback to the surgeon on force, textures, and sound.

These technological wonders may not yet be part of the community hospital setting but increasingly some of the machinery is finding its way into civilian medicine. At Wayne State University Medical School, surgeon Lucia Zamorano takes images of the brain from computerized scans and uses a computer program to produce a 3-D image. She can then maneuver the 3-D image on the computer screen to map the shortest, least invasive surgical path to the tumor(肿瘤). Zamorano is also using technology that attaches a probe to surgical instruments so that she can track their positions. While cutting away a tumor deep in the brain, she watches the movement of her surgical tools in a computer graphics image of the patient's brain taken before surgery.

During these procedures - operations that are done through small cuts in the body in which a miniature camera and surgical tools are maneuvered - surgeons are wearing 3-D glasses for a better view. And they are commanding robot surgeons to cut away tissue more accurately than human surgeons can.

Satava says, "We are in the midst of a fundamental change in the field of medicine."

36. According to Richard Satava, the application of virtual reality to medicine _____.

- A) will enable surgeons to be physically present on every battlefield
- B) can raise the spirits of soldiers wounded on the battlefield
- C) will greatly improve medical conditions on the battlefield
- D) can shorten the time for operations on soldiers wounded on the battlefield

37. Richard Satava has visions of _____.

- A) using a remote-control technique to treat wounded soldiers fighting overseas
- B) wounded soldiers being saved by doctors wearing virtual reality helmets on the battlefield
- C) wounded soldiers being operated on by specially trained surgeons
- D) setting up mobile surgical units overseas

38. How is virtual reality surgery performed?

- A) It is performed by a computer-designed high precision device.
- B) Surgeons wear virtual reality helmets to receive feedback provided by a computer.
- C) Surgeons move robotic instruments by means of a computer linked to them.
- D) A 3-D image records the movements of the surgeons during the operation.

39. During virtual reality operations, the surgeon can have a better view of the cuts in the body because _____.

- A) he is looking at the cuts on a computer screen
- B) the cuts can be examined from different angles
- C) the cuts have been highly magnified
- D) he is wearing 3-D glasses

40. Virtual reality operations are an improvement on conventional surgery in that they _____.

- A) cause less pain to the wounded
- B) allow the patient to recover more quickly
- C) will make human surgeons' work less tedious
- D) are done by robot surgeons with greater precision

2004 年 6 月

Part II Reading Comprehension (35 minutes)

Directions: There are 4 reading passages in this part. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). You should decide on the best choice and mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.

Passage One

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage.

Given the lack of fit between gifted students and their schools, it is not surprising that such students often have little good to say about their school experience. In one study of 400 adults who had achieved distinction in all areas of life, researchers found that three-fifths of these individuals either did badly in school or were unhappy in school. Few MacArthur Prize fellows, winners of the MacArthur Award for creative accomplishment, had good things to say about their precollegiate schooling if they had not been placed in advanced programs. Anecdotal(名人轶事) reports support this. Pablo Picasso, Charles Darwin, Mark Twain, Oliver Goldsmith, and William Butler Yeats all disliked school. So did Winston Churchill, who almost failed out of Harrow, an elite British school. About Oliver Goldsmith, one of his teachers remarked, "Never was so dull a boy." Often these children realize that they know more than their teachers, and their teachers often feel that these children are arrogant, inattentive, or unmotivated.

Some of these gifted people may have done poorly in school because their gifts were not scholastic. Maybe we can account for Picasso in this way. But most fared poorly in school not because they lacked ability but because they found school unchallenging and consequently lost interest. Yeats described the lack of fit between his mind and school: "Because I had found it difficult to attend to anything less interesting than my own thoughts, I was difficult to teach." As noted earlier, gifted children of all kinds tend to be strong-willed nonconformists. Nonconformity and stubbornness (and Yeats's level of arrogance and self-absorption) are likely to lead to Conflicts with teachers.

When highly gifted students in any domain talk about what was important to the development of their abilities, they are far more likely to mention their families than their schools or teachers. A writing prodigy(神童) studied by David Feldman and Lynn Goldsmith was taught far more about writing by his journalist father than his English teacher. High-IQ children, in Australia studied by Miraca Gross had much more positive feelings about their families than their schools. About half of the mathematicians studied by Benjamin Bloom had little good to say about school. They all did well in school and took honors classes when available, and some skipped grades.

21. The main point the author is making about schools is that _____.

A) they should enroll as many gifted students as possible

B) they should organize their classes according to the students' ability

- C) they are often incapable of catering to the needs of talented students
D) they should satisfy the needs of students from different family backgrounds
22. The author quotes the remarks of one of Oliver Goldsmith's teachers _____.
A) to show how poor Oliver's performance was at school
B) to illustrate the strong will of some gifted children
C) to explain how dull students can also be successful
D) to provide support for his argument
23. Pablo Picasso is listed among the many gifted children who _____.
A) could not cope with their studies at school successfully
B) paid no attention to their teachers in class
C) contradicted their teachers much too often
D) behaved arrogantly and stubbornly in the presence of their teachers
24. Many gifted people attributed their success _____.
A) less to their systematic education than to their talent
B) mainly to parental help and their education at home
C) both to school instruction and to their parents' coaching
D) more to their parents' encouragement than to school training
25. The root cause of many gifted students having bad memories of their school years is that _____.
A) they were seldom praised by their teachers
B) school courses failed to inspire or motivate them
C) their nonconformity brought them a lot of trouble
D) teachers were usually far stricter than their parents

Passage Two

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage.

It's hardly news that the immigration system is a mess. Foreign nationals have long been slipping across the border with fake papers, and visitors who arrive in the U.S. legitimately often overstay their legal welcome without being punished. But since Sept. 11, it's become clear that terrorists have been shrewdly factoring the weaknesses of our system into their plans. In addition to their mastery of forging passports, at least three of the 19 Sept. 11 hijackers(劫机者) were here on expired visas. That's been a safe bet until now. The Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS)(移民归化局) lacks the resources, and apparently the inclination, to keep track of the estimated 2 million foreigners who have intentionally overstayed their welcome.

But this laxness(马虎) toward immigration fraud may be about to change. Congress has already taken some modest steps. The U.S.A. Patriot Act, passed in the wake of the Sept. 11 tragedy, requires the FBI, the Justice Department, the State Department and the INS to share more data, which will make it easier to stop watch-listed terrorists at the border.

But what's really needed, critics say, is even tougher laws and more resources aimed at tightening up border security. Reformers are calling for a rollback of rules that hinder law enforcement. They also want the INS to hire hundreds more border patrol agents and

investigators to keep illegal immigrants out and to track them down once they're here. Reformers also want to see the INS set up a database to monitor whether visa holders actually leave the country when they are required to.

All these proposed changes were part of a new border-security bill that passed the House of Representatives but died in the Senate last week. Before Sept. 11, legislation of this kind had been blocked by two powerful lobbies: universities, which rely on tuition from foreign students who could be kept out by the new law, and business, which relies on foreigners for cheap labor. Since the attacks, they've backed off. The bill would have passed this time but for congressional maneuverings and is expected to be reintroduced and to pass next year.

Also on the agenda for next year: a proposal, backed by some influential law-makers, to split the INS into two agencies—a good cop that would tend to service functions like processing citizenship papers and a bad cop that would concentrate on border inspections, deportation and other functions. One reason for the division, supporters say, is that the INS has in recent years become too focused on serving tourists and immigrants. After the Sept. 11 tragedy, the INS should pay more attention to serving the millions of ordinary Americans who rely on the nation's border security to protect them from terrorist attacks.

26. Terrorists have obviously taken advantage of _____.

- A) the irresponsibility of the officials at border checkpoints
- B) the legal privileges granted to foreigners
- C) the excessive hospitality of the American people
- D) the low efficiency of the Immigration and Naturalization Service

27. We learn from the passage that coordinated efforts will be made by various U.S. government agencies to _____.

- A) limit the number of immigrants to the U.S.
- B) prevent the forgery of immigration papers
- C) ward off terrorist suspects at the border
- D) refuse the renewing of expired visas

28. It can be inferred from the passage that before Sept. 11, aliens with expired visas _____.

- A) might stay on for as long as [hey wished
- B) would be closely watched by FBI agents
- C) would live in constant fear of deportation
- D) might have them extended without trouble

29. It is believed by many that all these years the INS _____.

- A) has been serving two contradictory functions
- B) has ignored the pleas of the two powerful lobbies
- C) has over-emphasized its service functions at the expense of the nation's security
- D) has been too liberal in granting visas to tourists and immigrants indiscriminately

30. Before Sept. 11, the U.S. Congress had been unable to pass stricter immigration laws because _____.

- A) education and business circles cared little about national security
- B) resources were not available for their enforcement
- C) it was difficult to coordinate the efforts of the congressmen
- D) they might have kept away foreign students and cheap labor

Passage Three

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage.

It was the worst tragedy in maritime(航海的) history, six times more deadly than the Titanic. When the German cruise ship Wilhelm Gustloff was hit by torpedoes(鱼雷) fired from a Russian submarine in the final winter of World War II, more than 10,000 people - mostly women, children and old people fleeing the final Red Army push into Nazi Germany - were packed aboard. An ice storm had turned the decks into frozen sheets that sent hundreds of families sliding into the sea as the ship tilted and began to go down. Others desperately tried to put lifeboats down. Some who succeeded fought off those in the water who had the strength to try to claw their way aboard. Most people froze immediately. "I'll never forget the screams," says Christa Nitzmann, 87, one of the 1,200 survivors. She recalls watching the ship, brightly lit, slipping into its dark grave - and into seeming nothingness, rarely mentioned for more than half a century.

Now Germany's Nobel Prize-winning author Ginter Grass has revived the memory of the 9,000 dead, including more than 4,000 children-with his latest novel *Crab Walk*, published last month. The book, which will be out in English next year, doesn't dwell on the sinking; its heroine is a pregnant young woman who survives the catastrophe only to say later: "Nobody wanted to hear about it, not here in the West (of Germany) and not at all in the East." The reason was obvious. As Grass put it in a recent interview with the weekly *Die Woche*: "Because the crimes we Germans are responsible for were and are so dominant, we didn't have the energy left to tell of our own sufferings."

The long silence about the sinking of the Wilhelm Gustloff was probably unavoidable-and necessary. By unreservedly owning up to their country's monstrous crimes in the Second World War, Germans have managed to win acceptance abroad, marginalize(使…不得势) the neo-Nazis at home and make peace with their neighbors. Today's unified Germany is more prosperous and stable than at any time in its long, troubled history. For that, a half century of willful forgetting about painful memories like the German Titanic was perhaps a reasonable price to pay. But even the most politically correct Germans believe that they've now earned the right to discuss the full historical record. Not to equate German suffering with that of its victims, but simply to acknowledge a terrible tragedy.

31. Why does the author say the sinking of the Wilhelm Gustloff was the worst tragedy in maritime history?

- A) It was attacked by Russian torpedoes.
- B) It caused the largest number of casualties.
- C) Most of its passengers were frozen to death.
- D) Its victims were mostly women and children.

32. Hundreds of families dropped into the sea when _____.

- A) the badly damaged ship leaned toward one side
- B) a strong ice storm tilted the ship
- C) the cruise ship sank all of a sudden
- D) the frightened passengers fought desperately for lifeboats

33. The Wilhelm Gustloff tragedy was little talked about for more than half a century because Germans _____.

- A) were eager to win international acceptance B) had been pressured to keep silent about it
C) were afraid of offending their neighbors D) felt guilty for their crimes in World War II
34. How does Gunter Grass revive the memory of the Wilhelm Gustloff tragedy?
- A) By describing the ship's sinking in great detail.
B) By giving an interview to the weekly Die Woche.
C) By presenting the horrible scene of the torpedo attack.
D) By depicting the survival of a young pregnant woman.
35. It can be learned from the passage that Germans no longer think that _____.
A) the Wilhelm Gustloff tragedy is a reasonable price to pay for the nation's past misdeeds
B) Germany is responsible for the horrible crimes it committed in World War II
C) they will be misunderstood if they talk about the Wilhelm Gustloff tragedy
D) it is wrong to equate their sufferings with those of other countries

Passage Four

Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage.

When we worry about who might be spying on our private lives, we usually think about the Federal agents. But the private sector outdoes the government every time. It's Linda Tripp, not the FBI, who is facing charges under Maryland's laws against secret telephone taping. It's our banks, not the Internal Revenue Service (IRS), that pass our private financial data to telemarketing firms.

Consumer activists are pressing Congress for better privacy laws without much result so far. The legislators lean toward letting business people track our financial habits virtually at will.

As an example of what's going on, consider U.S. Bancorp, which was recently sued for deceptive practices by the state of Minnesota. According to the lawsuit, the bank supplied a telemarketer called Member Works with sensitive customer data such as names, phone numbers, bank-account and credit-card numbers, Social Security numbers, account balances and credit limits.

With these customer lists in hand, Member Works started dialing for dollars-selling dental plans, videogames, computer software and other products and services. Customers who accepted a "free trial offer" had 30 days to cancel. If the deadline passed, they were charged automatically through their bank or credit-card accounts. U.S. Bancorp collected a share of the revenues.

Customers were doubly deceived, the lawsuit claims. They, didn't know that the bank was giving account numbers to MemberWorks. And if customers asked, they were led to think the answer was no.

The state sued MemberWorks separately for deceptive selling. The company denies that it did anything wrong. For its part, U.S. Bancorp settled without admitting any mistakes. But it agreed to stop exposing its customers to nonfinancial products sold by outside firms. A few top banks decided to do the same. Many other banks will still do business with MemberWorks and similar firms.

And banks will still be mining data from your account in order to sell you financial

products, including things of little value, such as credit insurance and credit-card protection plans.

You have almost no protection from businesses that use your personal accounts for profit. For example, no federal law shields "transaction and experience" information—mainly the details of your bank and credit-card accounts. Social Security numbers are for sale by private firms. They've generally agreed not to sell to the public. But to businesses, the numbers are an open book. Self-regulation doesn't work. A firm might publish a privacy-protection policy, but who enforces it?

Take U.S. Bancorp again. Customers were told, in writing, that "all personal information you supply to us will be considered confidential." Then it sold your data to MemberWorks. The bank even claims that it doesn't "sell" your data at all. It merely "shares" it and reaps a profit. Now you know.

36. Contrary to popular belief, the author finds that spying on people's privacy _____.

- A) is practiced exclusively by the FBI
- B) is more prevalent in business circles
- C) has been intensified with the help of the IRS
- D) is mainly carried out by means of secret taping

37. We know from the passage that _____.

- A) the state of Minnesota is considering drawing up laws to protect private information
- B) most states are turning a blind eye to the deceptive practices of private businesses
- C) legislators are acting to pass a law to provide better privacy protection
- D) lawmakers are inclined to give a free hand to businesses to inquire into customers' buying habits

38. When the "free trial" deadline is over, you'll be charged without notice for a product or service if _____.

- A) you happen to reveal your credit card number
- B) you fail to cancel it within the specified period
- C) you fail to apply for extension of the deadline
- D) you find the product or service unsatisfactory

39. Businesses do not regard information concerning personal bank accounts as private because _____.

- A) it is considered "transaction and experience" information unprotected by law
- B) it has always been considered an open secret by the general public
- C) its sale can be brought under control through self-regulation
- D) its revelation will do no harm to consumers under the current protection policy

40. We can infer from the passage that _____.

- A) banks will have to change their ways of doing business
- B) "free trial" practice will eventually be banned
- C) privacy protection laws will soon be enforced
- D) consumers' privacy will continue to be invaded

2005 年 1 月

Part II Reading Comprehension (35 minutes)

Directions: There are 4 reading passages in this part. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). You should decide on the best choice and mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.

Passage One

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage.

Throughout the nation's more than 15,000 school districts, widely differing approaches to teaching science and math have emerged. Though there can be strength in diversity, a new international analysis suggests that this variability has instead contributed to lackluster(平淡的) achievement scores by U.S. children relative to their peers in other developed countries.

Indeed, concludes William H. Schmidt of Michigan State University, who led the new analysis, "no single intellectually coherent vision dominates U.S. educational practice in math or science." The reason, he said, "is because the system is deeply and fundamentally flawed."

The new analysis, released this week by the National Science Foundation in Arlington, Va., is based on data collected from about 50 nations as part of the Third International Mathematics and Science Study.

Not only do approaches to teaching science and math vary among individual U.S. communities, the report finds, but there appears to be little strategic focus within a school district's curricula, its textbooks, or its teachers' activities. This contrasts sharply with the coordinated national programs of most other countries.

On average, U.S. students study more topics within science and math than their international counterparts do. This creates an educational environment that "is a mile wide and an inch deep," Schmidt notes.

For instance, eighth graders in the United States cover about 33 topics in math versus just 19 in Japan. Among science courses, the international gap is even wider. U.S. curricula for this age level resemble those of a small group of countries including Australia, Thailand, Iceland, and Bulgaria. Schmidt asks whether the United States wants to be classed with these nations, whose educational systems "share our pattern of splintered(支离破碎的) visions" but which are not economic leaders.

The new report "couldn't come at a better time," says Gerald Wheeler, executive director of the National Science Teachers Association in Arlington. "The new National Science Education Standards provide that focused vision," including the call "to do less, but in greater depth."

Implementing the new science standards and their math counterparts will be the challenge, he and Schmidt agree, because the decentralized responsibility for education in the United States requires that any reforms be tailored and instituted one community at a

time.

In fact, Schmidt argues, reforms such as these proposed national standards "face an almost impossible task, because even though they are intellectually coherent, each becomes only one more voice in the babble(嘈杂声)."

21. According to the passage, the teaching of science and math in America is _____.
A) losing its vitality gradually B) characterized by its diversity
C) going downhill in recent years D) focused on tapping students' potential
22. The fundamental flaw of American school education is that _____.
A) it attaches too much importance to intensive study of school subjects
B) it relies heavily on the initiative of individual teachers
C) it sets a very low academic standard for students
D) it lacks a coordinated national program
23. By saying that the U.S. educational environment is "a mile wide and an inch deep" (Line 2, Para. 5), the author means U.S. educational practice _____.
A) scratches the surface of a wide range of topics
B) lays stress on quality at the expense of quantity
C) encourages learning both in depth and in scope
D) offers an environment for comprehensive education
24. The new National Science Education Standards are good news in that they will _____.
A) solve most of the problems in school teaching
B) provide depth to school science education
C) quickly dominate U.S. educational practice
D) be able to meet the demands of the community
25. Putting the new science and math standards into practice will prove difficult because _____.
A) many schoolteachers challenge the acceptability of these standards
B) there is always controversy in educational circles
C) not enough educators have realized the necessity for doing so
D) school districts are responsible for making their own decisions

Passage Two

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage.

I had an experience some years ago which taught me something about the ways in which people make a bad situation worse by blaming themselves. One January, I had to officiate at two funerals on successive days for two elderly women in my community. Both had died "full of years," as the Bible would say; both yielded to the normal wearing out of the body after a long and full life. Their homes happened to be near each other, so I paid condolence(吊唁) calls on the two families on the same afternoon.

At the first home, the son of the deceased(已故的) woman said to me, "If only I had sent my mother to Florida and gotten her out of this cold and snow, she would be alive today. It's my fault that she died." At the second home, the son of the other deceased woman said, "If only I hadn't insisted on my mother's going to Florida, she would be alive today. That long

airplane ride, the abrupt change of climate, was more than she could take. It's my fault that she's dead."

When things don't turn out as we would like them to, it is very tempting to assume that had we done things differently, the story would have had a happier ending. Priests know that any time there is a death, the survivors will feel guilty. Because the course of action they took turned out badly, they believe that the opposite course - keeping Mother at home, postponing the operation - would have turned out better. After all, how could it have turned out any worse?

There seem to be two elements involved in our readiness to feel guilt. The first is our pressing need to believe that the world makes sense, that there is a cause for every effect and a reason for everything that happens. That leads us to find patterns and connections both where they really exist and where they exist only in our minds.

The second element is the notion that we are the cause of what happens, especially the bad things that happen. It seems to be a short step from believing that every event has a cause to believing that every disaster is our fault. The roots of this feeling may lie in our childhood. Psychologists speak of the infantile myth of omnipotence(万能). A baby comes to think that the world exists to meet his needs, and that he makes everything happen in it. He wakes up in the morning and summons the rest of the world to its tasks. He cries, and someone comes to attend to him. When he is hungry, people feed him, and when he is wet, people change him. Very often, we do not completely outgrow that infantile notion that our wishes cause things to happen.

26. What is said about the two deceased elderly women?

- A) They lived out a natural life.
- B) They died due to lack of care by family members.
- C) They died of exhaustion after the long plane ride.
- D) They weren't accustomed to the change in weather.

27. The author had to conduct the two women's funerals probably because _____.

- A) he had great sympathy for the deceased
- B) he wanted to console the two families
- C) he was priest of the local church
- D) he was an official from the community

28. People feel guilty for the deaths of their loved ones because _____.

- A) they believe that they were responsible
- B) they had neglected the natural course of events
- C) they couldn't find a better way to express their grief
- D) they didn't know things often turn out in the opposite direction

29. In the context of the passage, "... the world makes sense" (Line 2, Para, 4) probably means that _____.

- A) we have to be sensible in order to understand the world
- B) everything in the world is predetermined
- C) there's an explanation for everything in the world
- D) the world can be interpreted in different ways

30. People have been made to believe since infancy that _____.

- A) every story should have a happy ending
- B) their wishes are the cause of everything that happens
- C) life and death is an unsolved mystery
- D) everybody is at their command

Passage Three

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage.

"I've never met a human worth cloning," says cloning expert Mark Westhusin from his lab at Texas A&M University. "It's a stupid endeavor." That's an interesting choice of adjective, coming from a man who has spent millions of dollars trying to clone a 13-year-old dog named Missy. So far, he and his team have not succeeded, though they have cloned two cows and expect to clone a cat soon. They just might succeed in cloning Missy this spring—or perhaps not for another 5 years. It seems the reproductive system of man's best friend is one of the mysteries of modern science.

Westhusin's experience with cloning animals leaves him upset by all this talk of human cloning. In three years of work on the Missy project, using hundreds upon hundreds of dog's eggs, the A&M team has produced only a dozen or so embryos(胚胎) carrying Missy's DNA. None have survived the transfer to a surrogate(代孕的) mother. The wastage of eggs and the many spontaneously aborted fetuses(胎) may be acceptable when you're dealing with cats or bulls, he argues, but not with humans. "Cloning is incredibly inefficient, and also dangerous," he says.

Even so, dog cloning is a commercial opportunity, with a nice research payoff. Ever since Dolly the sheep was cloned in 1997, Westhusin's phone has been ringing with people calling in hopes of duplicating their cats and dogs, cattle and horses. "A lot of people want to clone pets, especially if the price is right," says Westhusin. Cost is no obstacle for Missy's mysterious billionaire owner; he's put up \$3.7 million so far to fund A&M's research.

Contrary to some media reports, Missy is not dead. The owner wants a twin to carry on Missy's fine qualities after she does die. The prototype is, by all accounts, athletic, good-natured and supersmart. Missy's master does not expect an exact copy of her. He knows her clone may not have her temperament. In a statement of purpose, Missy's owner and the A&M team say they are "both looking forward to studying the ways that her clones differ from Missy."

Besides cloning a great dog, the project may contribute insight into the old question of nature vs. nurture. It could also lead to the cloning of special rescue dogs and many endangered animals.

However, Westhusin is cautious about his work. He knows that even if he gets a dog pregnant, the offspring, should they survive, will face the problems shown at birth by other cloned animals: abnormalities like immature lungs and heart and weight problems. "Why would you ever want to clone humans, Westhusin asks, "when we're not even close to getting it worked out in animals yet?"

31. By "stupid endeavor" (Line 2, Para. 1), Westhusin means to say that _____.

- A) human cloning is a foolish undertaking
- B) animal cloning is absolutely impractical
- C) human cloning should be done selectively
- D) animal cloning is not worth the effort at all

32. What does the first paragraph tell us about Westhusin's dog cloning project?

- A) Its success is already in sight. B) It is doomed to utter failure.
 C) It is progressing smoothly. D) Its outcome remains uncertain.
33. By cloning Missy, Mark Westhusin hopes to _____.
 A) examine the reproductive system of the dog species
 B) find out the differences between Missy and its clones
 C) search for ways to modify its temperament
 D) study the possibility of cloning humans
34. We learn from the passage that animal clones are likely to have _____.
 A) an abnormal shape B) a bad temper C) defective organs D) immune deficiency
35. It can be seen that present cloning techniques _____.
 A) provide insight into the question of nature vs, nurture
 B) have been widely used in saving endangered species
 C) have proved quite adequate for the cloning of humans
 D) still have a long way to go before reaching maturity

Passage Four

Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage.

Frustrated with delays in Sacramento, Bay Area officials said Thursday they planned to take matters into their own hands to regulate the region's growing pile of electronic trash.

A San Jose councilwoman and a San Francisco supervisor said they would propose local initiatives aimed at controlling electronic waste if the California law-making body fails to act on two bills stalled in the Assembly. They are among a growing number of California cities and counties that have expressed the same intention.

Environmentalists and local governments are increasingly concerned about the toxic hazard posed by old electronic devices and the cost of safely recycling those products. An estimated 6 million televisions and computers are stocked in California homes, and an additional 6,000 to 7,000 computers become outdated every day. The machines contain high levels of lead and other hazardous substances, and are already banned from California landfills(垃圾填埋场).

Legislation by Senator Byron Sher would require consumers to pay a recycling fee of up to \$30 on every new machine containing a cathode(阴极) ray tube. Used in almost all video monitors and televisions, those devices contain four to eight pounds of lead each. The fees would go toward setting up recycling programs, providing grants to non-profit agencies that reuse the tubes and rewarding manufacturers that encourage recycling.

A separate bill by Los Angeles-area Senator Gloria Romero would require high-tech manufacturers to develop programs to recycle so-called e-waste.

If passed, the measures would put California at the forefront of national efforts to manage the refuse of the electronic age.

But high-tech groups, including the Silicon Valley Manufacturing Group and the American Electronics Association, oppose the measures, arguing that fees of up to \$30 will drive consumers to online, out-of-state retailers.

"What really needs to occur is consumer education. Most consumers are unaware

they're not supposed to throw computers in the trash," said Roxanne Gould, vice president of government relations for the electronics association.

Computer recycling should be a local effort and part of residential waste collection programs, she added.

Recycling electronic waste is a dangerous and specialized matter, and environmentalists maintain the state must support recycling efforts and ensure that the job isn't contracted to unscrupulous(毫无顾忌的) junk dealers who send the toxic parts overseas.

"The graveyard of the high-tech revolution is ending up in rural China," said Ted Smith, director of the Silicon Valley Toxics Coalition. His group is pushing for an amendment to Sher's bill that would prevent the export of e-waste.

36. What step were Bay Area officials going to take regarding e-waste disposal?

- A) Rally support to pass the stalled bills.
- B) Lobby the lawmakers of the California Assembly.
- C) Lay down relevant local regulations themselves.
- D) Exert pressure on manufacturers of electronic devices.

37. The two bills stalled in the California Assembly both concern _____.

- A) the reprocessing of the huge amounts of electronic waste in the state
- B) regulations on dumping hazardous substances into landfills
- C) the funding of local initiatives to reuse electronic trash
- D) the sale of used electronic devices to foreign countries

38. Consumers are not supposed to throw used computers in the trash because _____.

- A) this is banned by the California government
- B) some parts may be recycled for use elsewhere
- C) unscrupulous dealers will retrieve them for profit
- D) they contain large amounts of harmful substances

39. High-tech groups believe that if an extra \$30 is charged on every TV or computer purchased in California, consumers will _____.

- A) hesitate to upgrade their computers
- B) abandon online shopping
- C) buy them from other states
- D) strongly protest against such a charge

40. We learn from the passage that much of California's electronic waste has been _____.

- A) dumped into local landfills
- B) exported to foreign countries
- C) collected by non-profit agencies
- D) recycled by computer manufacturers

2005 年 6 月

Part II Reading Comprehension (35 minutes)

Directions: There are 4 reading passages in this part. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). You should decide on the best choice and mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.

Passage One

Questions 11 to 15 are based on the following passage.

Low-level slash-and-burn farming doesn't harm rainforest. On the contrary, it helps farmers and improves forest soils. This is the unorthodox view of a German soil scientist who has shown that burnt clearings in the Amazon, dating back more than 1,000 years, helped create patches of rich, fertile soil that farmers still benefit from today.

Most rainforest soils are thin and poor because they lack minerals and because the heat and heavy rainfall destroy most organic matter in the soils within four years of it reaching the forest floor. This means topsoil contains few of the ingredients needed for long-term successful farming.

But Bruno Glaser, a soil scientist of the University of Bayreuth, has studied unexpected patches of fertile soils in the central Amazon. These soils contain lots of organic matter.

Glaser has shown that most of this fertile organic matter comes from "black carbon" - the organic particles from camp fires and charred(烧成炭的) wood left over from thousands of years of slash-and-burn farming. "The soils, known as Terra Preta, contained up to 70times more black carbon than the surrounding soil," says Glaser.

Unburnt vegetation rots quickly, but black carbon persists in the soil for many centuries. Radiocarbon dating shows that the charred wood in Terra Preta soils is typically more than 1,000 years old.

"Slash-and-burn farming can be good for soils provided it doesn't completely burn all the vegetation, and leaves behind charred wood," says Glaser. "It can be better than manure(粪肥)." Burning the forest just once can leave behind enough black carbon to keep the soil fertile for thousands of years. And rainforests easily regrow after small-scale clearing. Contrary to the conventional view that human activities damage the environment, Glaser says: "Black carbon combined with human wastes is responsible for the richness of Terra Preta soils."

Terra Preta soils turn up in large patches all over the Amazon, where they are highly prized by farmers. All the patches fall within 500 square kilometers in the central Amazon. Glaser says the widespread presence of pottery(陶器) confirms the soil's human origins.

The findings add weight to the theory that large areas of the Amazon have recovered so well from past periods of agricultural use that the regrowth has been mistaken by generations of biologists for "virgin" forest.

During the past decade, researchers have discovered hundreds of large earth works

deep in the jungle. They are up to 20 meters high and cover up to a square kilometer. Glaser claims that these earth works, built between AD 400 and 1400, were at the heart of urban civilizations. Now it seems the richness of the Terra Preta soils may explain how such civilizations managed to feed themselves.

11. We learn from the passage that the traditional view of slash-and-burn farming is that _____.

- A) it does no harm to the topsoil of the rainforest
- B) it destroys rainforest soils
- C) it helps improve rainforest soils
- D) it diminishes the organic matter in rainforest soils

12. Most rainforest soils are thin and poor because _____.

- A) the composition of the topsoil is rather unstable
- B) black carbon is washed away by heavy rains
- C) organic matter is quickly lost due to heat and rain
- D) long-term farming has exhausted the ingredients essential to plant growth

13. Glaser made his discovery by _____.

- A) studying patches of fertile soils in the central Amazon
- B) examining pottery left over by ancient civilizations
- C) test-burning patches of trees in the central Amazon
- D) radiocarbon-dating ingredients contained in forest soils

14. What does Glaser say about the regrowth of rainforests?

- A) They take centuries to regrow after being burnt.
- B) They cannot recover unless the vegetation is burnt completely.
- C) Their regrowth will be hampered by human habitation.
- D) They can recover easily after slash-and-burn farming.

15. From the passage it can be inferred that _____.

- A) human activities will do grave damage to rainforests
- B) Amazon rainforest soils used to be the richest in the world
- C) farming is responsible for the destruction of the Amazon rainforests
- D) there once existed an urban civilization in the Amazon rainforests

Passage Two

Questions 16 to 20 are based on the following passage.

As a wise man once said, we are all ultimately alone. But an increasing number of Europeans are choosing to be so at an ever earlier age. This isn't the stuff of gloomy philosophical contemplations, but a fact of Europe's new economic landscape, embraced by sociologists, real-estate developers and ad executives alike. The shift away from family life to solo lifestyle, observes a French sociologist, is part of the "irresistible momentum of individualism" over the last century. The communications revolution, the shift from a business culture of stability to one of mobility and the mass entry of women into the workforce have greatly wreaked havoc on (扰乱) Europeans' private lives.

Europe's new economic climate has largely fostered the trend toward independence. The current generation of home-aloners came of age during Europe's shift from social democracy to the sharper, more individualistic climate of American style capitalism. Raised in

an era of privatization and increased consumer choice, today's tech-savvy(精通技术的) workers have embraced a free market in love as well as economics. Modern Europeans are rich enough to afford to live alone, and temperamentally independent enough to want to do so.

Once upon a time, people who lived alone tended to be those on either side of marriage - twenty something professionals or widowed senior citizens. While pensioners, particularly elderly women, make up a large proportion of those living alone, the newest crop of singles are high earners in their 30s and 40s who increasingly view living alone as a lifestyle choice. Living alone was conceived to be negative - dark and cold, while being together suggested warmth and light. But then came along the idea of singles. They were young, beautiful, strong! Now, young people want to live alone.

The booming economy means people are working harder than ever. And that doesn't leave much room for relationships. Pimpi Arroyo, a 35-year-old composer who lives alone in a house in Paris, says he hasn't got time to get lonely because he has too much work. "I have deadlines which would make life with someone else fairly difficult." Only an Ideal Woman would make him change his lifestyle, he says. Kaufmann, author of a recent book called "The Single Woman and Prince Charming," thinks this fierce new individualism means that people expect more and more of mates, so relationships don't last long-if they start at all. Eppendorf, a blond Berliner with a deep tan, teaches grade school in the mornings. In the afternoon she sunbathes or sleeps, resting up for going dancing. Just shy of 50, she says she'd never have wanted to do what her mother did-give up a career to raise a family. Instead, "I've always done what I wanted to do: live a self-determined life."

16. More and more young Europeans remain single because _____.

- A) they are driven by an overwhelming sense of individualism
- B) they have entered the workforce at a much earlier age
- C) they have embraced a business culture of stability
- D) they are pessimistic about their economic future

17. What is said about European society in the passage?

- A) It has fostered the trend towards small families.
- B) It is getting closer to American-style capitalism.
- C) It has limited consumer choice despite a free market.
- D) It is being threatened by irresistible privatization.

18. According to Paragraph 3, the newest group of singles are _____.

- A) warm and lighthearted B) on either side of marriage
- C) negative and gloomy D) healthy and wealthy

19. The author quotes Eppendorf to show that _____.

- A) some modern women prefer a life of individual freedom
- B) the family is no longer the basic unit of society in present-day Europe
- C) some professional people have too much work to do to feel lonely
- D) most Europeans conceive living a single life as unacceptable

20. What is the author's purpose in writing the passage?

- A) To review the impact of women becoming high earners.
- B) To contemplate the philosophy underlying individualism.
- C) To examine the trend of young people living alone.

D) To stress the rebuilding of personal relationships.

Passage Three

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage.

Supporters of the biotech industry have accused an American scientist of misconduct after she testified to the New Zealand government that a genetically modified (GM) bacterium could cause serious damage if released.

The New Zealand Life Sciences Network, an association of pro-GM scientists and organisations, says the view expressed by Elaine Ingham, a soil biologist at Oregon State University in Corvallis, was exaggerated and irresponsible. It has asked her university to discipline her.

But Ingham stands by her comments and says the complaints are an attempt to silence her. "They're trying to cause trouble with my university and get me fired," Ingham told New Scientist.

The controversy began on 1 February, when Ingham testified before New Zealand's Royal Commission on Genetic Modification, which will determine how to regulate GM organisms. Ingham claimed that a GM version of a common soil bacterium could spread and destroy plants if released into the wild. Other researchers had previously modified the bacterium to produce alcohol from organic waste. But Ingham says that when she put it in soil with wheat plants, all of the plants died within a week.

"We would lose terrestrial(陆生的) plants... this is an organism that is potentially deadly to the continued survival of human beings," she told the commission. She added that the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) canceled its approval for field tests using the organism once she had told them about her research in 1999.

But last week the New Zealand Life Sciences Network accused Ingham of "presenting inaccurate, careless and exaggerated information" and "generating speculative doomsday scenarios(世界末日的局面) that are not scientifically supportable". They say that her study doesn't even show that the bacteria would survive in the wild, much less kill massive numbers of plants. What's more, the network says that contrary to Ingham's claims, the EPA was never asked to consider the organism for field trials.

The EPA has not commented on the dispute. But an e-mail to the network from Janet Anderson, director of the EPA's bio-pesticides(生物杀虫剂) division, says "there is no record of a review and/or clearance to field test" the organism.

Ingham says EPA officials had told her that the organism was approved for field tests, but says she has few details. It's also not clear whether the organism, first engineered by a German institute for biotechnology, is still in use.

Whether Ingham is right or wrong, her supporters say opponents are trying unfairly to silence her.

"I think her concerns should be taken seriously. She shouldn't be harassed in this way," says Ann Clarke, a plant biologist at the University of Guelph in Canada who also testified before the commission. "It's an attempt to silence the opposition."

21. The passage centers on the controversy _____.

- A) between American and New Zealand biologists over genetic modification
- B) as to whether the study of genetic modification should be continued
- C) over the possible adverse effect of a GM bacterium on plants
- D) about whether Elaine Ingham should be fired by her university

22. Ingham insists that her testimony is based on _____.

- A) evidence provided by the EPA of the United States
- B) the results of an experiment she conducted herself
- C) evidence from her collaborative research with German biologists
- D) the results of extensive field tests in Corvallis, Oregon

23. According to Janet Anderson, the EPA _____.

- A) has cancelled its approval for field tests of the GM organism
- B) hasn't reviewed the findings of Ingham's research
- C) has approved field tests using the GM organism
- D) hasn't given permission to field test the GM organism

24. According to Ann Clarke, the New Zealand Life Sciences Network _____.

- A) should gather evidence to discredit Ingham's claims
- B) should require that the research by their biologists be regulated
- C) shouldn't demand that Ingham be disciplined for voicing her views
- D) shouldn't appease the opposition in such a quiet way

25. Which of the following statements about Ingham is TRUE?

- A) Her testimony hasn't been supported by the EPA.
- B) Her credibility as a scientist hasn't been undermined.
- C) She is firmly supported by her university.
- D) She has made great contributions to the study of GM bacteria.

Passage Four

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage.

Every fall, like clockwork, Linda Krentz of Beaverton, Oregon, felt her brain go on strike. "I just couldn't get going in the morning," she says. "I'd get depressed and gain 10 pounds every winter and lose them again in the spring." Then she read about seasonal affective disorder, a form of depression that occurs in fall and winter, and she saw the light - literally. Every morning now she turns on a specially constructed light box for half an hour and sits in front of it to trick her brain into thinking it's still enjoying those long summer days. It seems to work.

Krentz is not alone. Scientists estimate that 10 million Americans suffer from seasonal depression and 25 million more develop milder versions. But there's never been definitive proof that treatment with very bright lights makes a difference. After all, it's hard to do a double-blind test when the subjects can see for themselves whether or not the light is on. That's why nobody has ever separated the real effects of light therapy from placebo(安慰剂) effects.

Until now. In three separate studies published last month, researchers report not only that light therapy works better than a placebo but that treatment is usually more effective in

the early morning than in the evening. In two of the groups, the placebo problem was resolved by telling patients they were comparing light boxes to a new anti-depressant device that emits negatively charged ions(离子). The third used the timing of light therapy as the control.

Why does light therapy work? No one really knows. "Our research suggests it has something to do with shifting the body's internal clock," says psychiatrist Dr. Lewey. The body is programmed to start the day with sunrise, he explains, and this gets later as the days get shorter. But why such subtle shifts make some people depressed and not others is a mystery.

That hasn't stopped thousands of winter depressives from trying to heal themselves. Light boxes for that purpose are available without a doctor's prescription. That bothers psychologist Michael Terman of Columbia University. He is worried that the boxes may be tried by patients who suffer from mental illness that can't be treated with light. Terman has developed a questionnaire to help determine whether expert care is needed.

In any event, you should choose a reputable manufacturer. Whatever product you use should emit only visible light, because ultraviolet light damages the eyes. If you are photosensitive(对光敏感的), you may develop a rash. Otherwise, the main drawback is having to sit in front of the light for 30 to 60 minutes in the morning. That's an inconvenience many winter depressives can live with.

26. What is the probable cause of Krentz's problem?

- A) An unexpected gain in body weight.
- B) Unexplained impairment of her nervous system.
- C) Weakening of her eyesight with the setting in of winter.
- D) Poor adjustment of her body clock to seasonal changes.

27. By saying that Linda Krentz "saw the light" (Line 4, Para. 1), the author means that she _____.

- A) learned how to lose weight
- B) realized what her problem was
- C) came to see the importance of light
- D) became light-hearted and cheerful

28. What is the CURRENT view concerning the treatment of seasonal depression with bright lights?

- A) Its effect remains to be seen.
- B) It serves as a kind of placebo.
- C) It proves to be an effective therapy.
- D) It hardly produces any effects.

29. What is psychologist Michael Terman's major concern?

- A) Winter depressives will be addicted to using light boxes.
- B) No mental patients would bother to consult psychiatrists.
- C) Inferior light boxes will emit harmful ultraviolet lights.
- D) Light therapy could be misused by certain mental patients.

30. Which of the following statements is TRUE?

- A) Winter depressives prefer light therapy in spite of its inconvenience.
- B) Light therapy increases the patient's photosensitivity.
- C) Eye damage is a side effect of light therapy.
- D) Light boxes can be programmed to correspond to shifts in the body clock.

2006 年 1 月

Part II Reading Comprehension (35 minutes)

Directions: There are 4 reading passages in this part. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). You should decide on the best choice and mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.

Passage One

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage.

Too many vulnerable child-free adults are being ruthlessly(无情的) manipulated into parent-hood by their parents, who think that happiness among older people depends on having a grand-child to spoil. We need an organization to help beat down the persistent campaigns of grandchildless parents. It's time to establish Planned Grandparenthood, which would have many global and local benefits.

Part of its mission would be to promote the risks and realities associated with being a grandparent. The staff would include depressed grandparents who would explain how grandkids break lamps, bite, scream and kick. Others would detail how an hour of baby-sitting often turns into a crying marathon. More grandparents would testify that they had to pay for their grandchild's expensive college education.

Planned grandparenthood's carefully written literature would detail all the joys of life grand-child-free a calm living room, extra money for luxuries during the golden years, etc. Potential grandparents would be reminded that, without grandchildren around, it's possible to have a conversation with your kids, who – incidentally - would have more time for their own parents.

Meanwhile, most children are vulnerable to the enormous influence exerted by grandchildless parents aiming to persuade their kids to produce children. They will take a call from a persistent parent, even if they're loaded with works. In addition, some parents make handsome money offers payable upon the grandchild's birth. Sometimes these gifts not only cover expenses associated with the infant's birth, but extras, too, like a vacation. In any case, cash gifts can weaken the resolve of even the noblest person.

At Planned Grandparenthood, children targeted by their parents to reproduce could obtain non-biased information about the insanity of having their own kids. The catastrophic psychological and economic costs of childbearing would be emphasized. The symptoms of morning sickness would be listed and horrors of childbirth pictured. A monthly newsletter would contain stories about overwhelmed parents and offer guidance on how childless adults can respond to the different lobbying tactics that would-be grandparents employ.

When I think about all the problems of our overpopulated world and look at our boy grabbing at the lamp by the sofa, I wish I could have turned to Planned Grandparenthood when my parents were putting the grandchild squeeze on me.

If I could have, I might not be in this parenthood predicament(窘境). But here's the

crazy irony, I don't want my child-free life back. Dylan's too much fun.

21. What's the purpose of the proposed organization Planned Grandparenthood?

- A) To encourage childless couples to have children.
- B) To provide facilities and services for grandchildless parents.
- C) To offer counseling to people on how to raise grandchildren.
- D) To discourage people from insisting on having grandchildren.

22. Planned Grandparenthood would include depressed grandparents on its staff in order to _____.

- A) show them the joys of life grandparents may have in raising grandchildren
- B) draw attention to the troubles and difficulties grandchildren may cause
- C) share their experience in raising grandchildren in a more scientific way
- D) help raise funds to cover the high expense of education for grandchildren

23. According to the passage, some couples may eventually choose to have children because _____.

- A) they find it hard to resist the carrot-and-stick approach of their parents
- B) they have learned from other parents about the joys of having children
- C) they feel more and more lonely as they grow older
- D) they have found it irrational to remain childless

24. By saying "... my parents were putting the grandchild squeeze on me" (Line 2-3, Para. 6), the author means that _____.

- A) her parents kept pressuring her to have a child
- B) her parents liked to have a grandchild in their arms
- C) her parents asked her to save for the expenses of raising a child
- D) her parents kept blaming her for her child's bad behavior

25. What does the author really of the idea of having children?

- A) It does more harm than good. B) It contributes to overpopulation.
- C) It is troublesome but rewarding. D) It is a psychological catastrophe.

Passage Two

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage.

Ask most people how they define the American Dream and chances are they'll say, "Success." The dream of individual opportunity has been home in America since Europeans discovered a "new world" in the Western Hemisphere. Early immigrants like Hector St. Jean de Crevecoeur praised highly the freedom and opportunity to be found in this new land. His glowing descriptions of a classless society where anyone could attain success through honesty and hard work fired the imaginations of many European readers: in *Letters from an American Farmer* (1782) he wrote. "We are all excited at the spirit of an industry which is unfettered(无拘无束的) and unrestrained, because each person works for himself... We have no princes, for whom we toil(干苦力活), starve, and bleed: we are the most perfect society now existing in the world." The promise of a land where "the rewards of a man's industry follow with equal steps the progress of his labor" drew poor immigrants from Europe and fueled national expansion into the western territories.

Our national mythology(神化) is full of illustration the American success story. There's Benjamin Franklin, the very model of the self-educated, self-made man, who rose from modest origins to become a well-known scientist, philosopher, and statesman. In the nineteenth century, Horatio Alger, a writer of fiction for young boys, became American's best-selling author with rags-to-riches tales. The notion of success haunts us: we spend million every year reading about the rich and famous, learning how to "make a fortune in real estate with no money down," and "dressing for success." The myth of success has even invaded our personal relationships: today it's as important to be "successful" in marriage or parenthoods as it is to come out on top in business.

But dreams easily turn into nightmares. Every American who hopes to "make it" also knows the fear of failure, because the myth of success inevitably implies comparison between the haves and the have-nots, the stars and the anonymous crowd. Under pressure of the myth, we become indulged in status symbols: we try to live in the "right" neighborhoods, wear the "right" clothes, eat the "right" foods. These symbols of distinction assure us and others that we believe strongly in the fundamental equality of all, yet strive as hard as we can to separate ourselves from our fellow citizens.

26. What is the essence of the American Dream according to Crevecoeur?

- A) People are free to develop their power of imagination.
- B) People who are honest and work hard can succeed.
- C) People are free from exploitation and oppression.
- D) People can fully enjoy individual freedom.

27. By saying "the rewards of a man's industry follow with equal steps the progress of his labor" (Line 10-11, Para. 1), the author means _____.

- A) the more diligent one is, the bigger his returns
- B) laborious work ensures the growth of an industry
- C) a man's business should be developed step by step
- D) a company's success depends on its employees' hard work

28. The characters described in Horatio Alger's novels are people who _____.

- A) succeed in real estate investment
- B) earned enormous fortunes by chances
- C) became wealthy after starting life very poor
- D) became famous despite their modest origins

29. It can be inferred from the last sentence of the second paragraph that _____.

- A) business success often contributes to a successful marriage
- B) Americans wish to succeed in every aspect of life
- C) good personal relationships lead to business success
- D) successful business people provide good care for their children

30. What is the paradox of American culture according to the author?

- A) The American road to success is full of nightmares.
- B) Status symbols are not a real indicator of a person's wealth.
- C) The American Dream is nothing but an empty dream.
- D) What Americans strive after often contradicts their beliefs.

Passage Three

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage.

Public distrust of scientists stems in part from the blurring of boundaries between science and technology, between discovery and manufacture. Most government, perhaps all governments, justify public expenditure on scientific research in terms of the economic benefits the scientific enterprise he brought in the past and will bring in the future. Politicians remind their voters of the splendid machines 'our scientists' have invented, the new drugs to relieve old ailments(病痛), and the new surgical equipment and techniques by which previously intractable(难治疗的) conditions may now be treated and lives saved. At the same time, the politicians demand of scientists that they tailor their research to 'economics needs', that they award a higher priority to research proposals that are 'near the market' and can be translated into the greatest return on investment in the shortest time. Dependent, as they are, on politicians for much of their funding, scientists have little choice but to comply. Like the rest of us, they are members of a society that rates the creation of wealth as the greatest possible good. Many have reservations, but keep them to themselves in what they perceive as a climate hostile to the pursuit of understanding for its own sake and the idea of an inquiring, creative spirit.

In such circumstances no one should be too hard on people who are suspicious of conflicts of interest. When we learn that the distinguished professor assuring us of the safety of a particular product holds a consultancy with the company making it, we cannot be blamed for wondering whether his fee might conceivably cloud his professional judgment. Even if the professor holds no consultancy with any firm, some people many still distrust him because of his association with those who do, or at least wonder about the source of some his research funding.

This attitude can have damaging effects. It questions the integrity of individuals working in a profession that prizes intellectual honesty as the supreme virtue, and plays into the hands of those who would like to discredit scientists by representing them a venal(可以收买的). This makes it easier to dismiss all scientific pronouncements, but especially those made by the scientists who present themselves as 'experts'. The scientist most likely to understand the safety of a nuclear reactor, for example, is a nuclear engineer declares that a reactor is unsafe, we believe him, because clearly it is not to his advantage to lie about it. If he tells us it is safe, on the other hand, we distrust him, because he may well be protecting the employer who pays his salary.

31. What is the chief concern of most governments when it comes to scientific research?

- A) Support from the votes. B) The reduction of public expenditure.
- C) Quick economics returns. D) The budget for a research project.

32. Scientist have to adapt their research to 'economic needs' in order to _____.

- A) impress the public with their achievements B) pursue knowledge for knowledge's sake
- C) obtain funding from the government D) translate knowledge into wealth

33. Why won't scientists complain about the government's policy concerning scientific research?

- A) They think they work in an environment hostile to the free pursuit of knowledge.

- B) They are accustomed to keeping their opinions to themselves.
 - C) They know it takes patience to win support from the public.
 - D) They think compliance with government policy is in the interests of the public.
34. According to the author, people are suspicious of the professional judgment of scientists because _____.
- A) their pronouncements often turn out to be wrong
 - B) sometimes they hide the source of their research funding
 - C) some of them do not give priority to intellectual honesty
 - D) they could be influenced by their association with the project concerned
35. Why does the author say that public distrust of scientists can have damaging effects?
- A) It makes things difficult for scientists seeking research funds.
 - B) People would not believe scientists even when they tell the truth.
 - C) It may dampen the enthusiasm of scientists for independent research.
 - D) Scientists themselves may doubt the value of their research findings.

Passage Four

Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage.

In many ways, today's business environment has changed qualitatively since the late 1980s. The end of the Cold War radically altered the very nature of the world's politics and economics. In just a few short years, globalization has started a variety of trends with profound consequences: the opening of markets, true global competition, widespread deregulation(解除政府对…的控制) of industry, and an abundance of accessible capital. We have experienced both the benefits and risks of a truly global economy, with both Wall Street and Main Street(平民百姓) feeling the pains of economic disorder half a world away.

At the same time, we have fully entered the Information Age. Starting breakthroughs in information technology have irreversibly altered the ability to conduct business unconstrained by the traditional limitations of time or space. Today, it's almost impossible to imagine a world without intranets, e-mail, and portable computers. With stunning speed, the Internet is profoundly changing the way we work, shop, do business, and communicate.

As a consequence, we have truly entered the Post-Industrial economy. We are rapidly shifting from an economy based on manufacturing and commodities to one that places the greatest value on information, services, support, and distribution. That shift, in turn, place an unprecedented premium on "knowledge workers," a new class of wealthy, educated, and mobile people who view themselves as free agents in a seller's market.

Beyond the realm of information technology, the accelerated pace of technological change in virtually every industry has created entirely new business, wiped out others, and produced a pervasive(广泛的) demand for continuous innovation. New product, process, and distribution technologies provide powerful levers for creating competitive value. More companies are learning the importance of destructive technologies - innovations that hold the potential to make a product line, or even an entire business segment, virtually outdated.

Another major trend has been the fragmentation of consumer and business markets. There's a growing appreciation that superficially similar groups of customers may have very

different preferences in terms of what they want to buy and how they want to buy it. Now, new technology makes it easier, faster, and cheaper to identify and serve targeted micro-markets in ways that were physically impossible or prohibitively expensive in the past. Moreover, the trend feeds on itself, a business's ability to serve sub-markets fuels customers' appetites for more and more specialized offerings.

36. According to the first paragraph, the changes in the business environment in the past decades can be attributed to _____.

- A) technological advances B) worldwide economic disorder
- C) the fierce competition in industry D) the globalization of economy

37. What idea does the author want to convey in the second paragraph?

- A) The rapid development of information technology has taken businessmen by surprise.
- B) Information technology has removed the restrictions of time and space in business transactions.
- C) The Internet, intranets, e-mail, and portable computers have penetrated every corner of the world.
- D) The way we do business today has brought about startling breakthroughs in information technology.

38. If a business wants to thrive in the Post-Industrial economy, _____.

- A) it has to invest more capital in the training of free agents to operate in a seller's market
- B) it should try its best to satisfy the increasing demands of mobile knowledgeable people
- C) it should not overlook the importance of information, services, support, and distribution
- D) it has to provide each of its employees with the latest information about the changing market

39. In the author's view, destructive technologies are innovations which _____.

- A) can eliminate an entire business segment
- B) demand a radical change in providing services
- C) may destroy the potential of a company to make any profit
- D) call for continuous improvement in ways of doing business

40. With the fragmentation of consumer and business markets _____.

- A) an increasing number of companies have disintegrated
- B) manufacturers must focus on one special product to remain competitive in the market
- C) it is physically impossible and prohibitively expensive to do business in the old way
- D) businesses have to meet individual customers' specific needs in order to succeed

2006 年 6 月

Part II Reading Comprehension (35 minutes)

Directions: There are 4 reading passages in this part. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). You should decide on the best choice and mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.

Passage One

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage.

There are good reasons to be troubled by the violence that spreads throughout the media. Movies, Television and video games are full of gunplay and bloodshed, and one might reasonably ask what's wrong with a society that presents videos of domestic violence as entertainment.

Most researchers agree that the causes of real-world violence are complex. A 1993 study by the U.S. National Academy of Sciences listed "biological, individual, family, peer, school, and community factors" as all playing their parts.

Viewing abnormally large amounts of violent television and video games may well contribute to violent behavior in certain individuals. The trouble comes when researchers downplay uncertainties in their studies or overstate the case for causality(因果关系). Skeptics were dismayed several years ago when a group of societies including the American Medical Association tried to end the debate by issuing a joint statement: "At this time, well over 1,000 studies... point overwhelmingly to a causal connection between media violence and aggressive behavior in some children."

Freedom-of-speech advocates accused the societies of catering to politicians, and even disputed the number of studies (most were review articles and essays, they said). When Jonathan Freedman, a social psychologist at the University of Toronto, reviewed the literature, he found only 200 or so studies of television-watching and aggression. And when he weeded out "the most doubtful measures of aggression", only 28% supported a connection.

The critical point here is causality. The alarmists say they have proved that violent media cause aggression. But the assumptions behind their observations need to be examined. When labeling games as violent or non-violent, should a hero eating a ghost really be counted as a violent event? And when experimenters record the time it takes game players to read 'aggressive' or 'non-aggressive' words from a list, can we be sure what they are actually measuring? The intent of the new Harvard Center on Media and Child Health to collect and standardize studies of media violence in order to compare their methodologies, assumptions and conclusions is an important step in the right direction.

Another appropriate step would be to tone down the criticism until we know more. Several researchers write, speak and testify quite a lot on the threat posed by violence in the media. That is, of course, their privilege. But when doing so, they often come out with

statements that the matter has now been settled, drawing criticism from colleagues. In response, the alarmists accuse critics and news reporters of being deceived by the entertainment industry. Such clashes help neither science nor society.

21. Why is there so much violence shown in movies, TV and video games?

- A) There is a lot of violence in the real world today.
- B) Something has gone wrong with today's society.
- C) Many people are fond of gunplay and bloodshed.
- D) Showing violence is thought to be entertaining.

22. What is the skeptics' (Line 3. Para. 3) view of media violence?

- A) Violence on television is a fairly accurate reflection of real-world life.
- B) Most studies exaggerate the effect of media violence on the viewers.
- C) A causal relationship exists between media and real-world violence.
- D) The influence of media violence on children has been underestimated.

23. The author uses the term "alarmists" (Line 1. Para. 5) to refer to those who _____.

- A) use standardized measurements in the studies of media violence
- B) initiated the debate over the influence of violent media on reality
- C) assert a direct link between violent media and aggressive behavior
- D) use appropriate methodology in examining aggressive behavior

24. In refuting the alarmists, the author advances his argument by first challenging _____.

- A) the source and amount of their data
- B) the targets of their observation
- C) their system of measurement
- D) their definition of violence

25. What does the author think of the debate concerning the relationship between the media and violence?

- A) More studies should be conducted before conclusions are drawn.
- B) It should come to an end since the matter has now been settled.
- C) The past studies in this field have proved to be misleading.
- D) He more than agrees with the views held by the alarmists.

Passage Two

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage.

You're in trouble if you have to buy your own brand-name prescription drugs. Over the past decade, prices leaped by more than double the inflation rate. Treatments for chronic conditions can easily top \$2,000 a month - no wonder that one in four Americans can afford to fill their prescriptions. The solution? A hearty chorus of "O Canada." North of the border, where price controls reign, those same brand-name drugs cost 50% to 80% less.

The Canadian option is fast becoming a political wake-up call, "If our neighbors can buy drugs at reasonable prices, why can't we? Even to whisper that thought provokes anger. "Un-American!" And-the propagandists' trump card(王牌) - "Wreck our brilliant health-care system." Supersize drug prices, they claim, fund the research that sparks the next generation of wonder drugs. No sky-high drug price today, no cure for cancer tomorrow. So shut up and pay up.

Common sense tells you that's a false alternative. The reward for finding, say, a cancer

cure is so huge that no one's going to hang it up. Nevertheless, if Canada-level pricing came to the United States, the industry's profit margins would drop and the pace of new-drug development would slow. Here lies the American dilemma. Who is all this splendid medicine for? Should our health-care system continue its drive toward the best of the best, even though rising numbers of patients can't afford it? Or should we direct our wealth toward letting everyone in on today's level of care? Measured by saved lives, the latter is almost certainly the better course.

To defend their profits, the drug companies have warned Canadian wholesalers and pharmacies(药房) not to sell to Americans by mail, and are cutting back supplies to those who dare.

Meanwhile, the administration is playing the fear card. Officials from the Food and Drug Administration will argue that Canadian drugs might be fake, mishandled, or even a potential threat to life.

Do bad drugs fly around the Internet? Sure-and the more we look, the more we'll find, But I haven't heard of any raging epidemics among the hundreds of thousands of people buying crossborder.

Most users of prescription drugs don't worry about costs a lot. They're sheltered by employee insurance, owing just a \$20 co-pay. The financial blows rain, instead, on the uninsured, especially the chronically ill who need expensive drugs to live. This group will still include middle-income seniors on Medicare, who'll have to dig deeply into their pockets before getting much from the new drug benefit that starts in 2006.

26. What is said about the consequence of the rocketing drug prices in the U.S.?

- A) A quarter of Americans can't afford their prescription drugs.
- B) Many Americans can't afford to see a doctor when they fall ill.
- C) Many Americans have to go to Canada to get medical treatment.
- D) The inflation rate has been more than doubled over the years.

27. It can be inferred that America can follow the Canadian model and curb its soaring drug prices by _____.

- A) encouraging people to buy prescription drugs online
 - B) extending medical insurance to all its citizens
 - C) importing low-price prescription drugs from Canada
 - D) exercising price control on brand-name drugs
28. How do propagandists argue for the U.S. drug pricing policy?
- A) Low prices will affect the quality of medicines in America.
 - B) High prices are essential to funding research on new drugs.
 - C) Low prices will bring about the anger of drug manufacturers.
 - D) High-price drugs are indispensable in curing chronic diseases.

29. What should be the priority of America's health-care system according to the author?

- A) To resolve the dilemma in the health-care system.
- B) To maintain America's lead in the drug industry.
- C) To allow the vast majority to enjoy its benefits.
- D) To quicken the pace of new drug development.

30. What are American drug companies doing to protect their high profits?

- A) Labeling drugs bought from Canada as being fakes.

- B) Threatening to cut back funding for new drug research.
- C) Reducing supplies to uncooperative Canadian pharmacies.
- D) Attributing the raging epidemics to the ineffectiveness of Canadian drugs.

Passage Three

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage.

Age has its privileges in America. And one of the more prominent of them is the senior citizen discount. Anyone who has reached a certain age - in some cases as low as 55 - is automatically entitled to a dazzling array of price reductions at nearly every level of commercial life. Eligibility is determined not by one's need but by the date on one's birth certificate. Practically unheard of a generation ago, the discounts have become a routine part of many businesses - as common as color televisions in motel rooms and free coffee on airliners.

People with gray hair often are given the discounts without even asking for them; yet, millions of Americans above age 60 are healthy and solvent(有支付能力的). Businesses that would never dare offer discounts to college students or anyone under 30 freely offer them to older Americans. The practice is acceptable because of the widespread belief that "elderly" and "needy" are synonymous(同义的). Perhaps that once was true, but today elderly Americans as a group have a lower poverty rate than the rest of the population. To be sure, there is economic diversity within the elderly, and many older Americans are poor. But most of them aren't.

It is impossible to determine the impact of the discounts on individual companies. For many firms, they are a stimulus to revenue. But in other cases the discounts are given at the expense, directly or indirectly, of younger Americans. Moreover, they are a direct irritant in what some politicians and scholars see as a coming conflict between the generations.

Generational tensions are being fueled by continuing debate over Social Security benefits, which mostly involves a transfer of resources from the young to the old. Employment is another sore point. Buoyed(支持) by laws and court decisions, more and more older Americans are declining the retirement dinner in favor of staying on the job-thereby lessening employment and promotion opportunities for younger workers.

Far from a kind of charity they once were, senior citizen discounts have become a formidable economic privilege to a group with millions of members who don't need them.

It no longer makes sense to treat the elderly as a single group whose economic needs deserve priority over those of others. Senior citizen discounts only enhance the myth that older people can't take care of themselves and need special treatment; and they threaten the creation of a new myth, that the elderly are ungrateful and taking for themselves at the expense of children and other age groups. Senior citizen discounts are the essence of the very thing older Americans are fighting against-discrimination by age.

31. We learn from the first paragraph that _____.

- A) offering senior citizens discounts has become routine commercial practice
- B) senior citizen discounts have enabled many old people to live a decent life
- C) giving senior citizens discounts has boosted the market for the elderly

- D) senior citizens have to show their birth certificates to get a discount
32. What assumption lies behind the practice of senior citizen discounts?
- A) Businesses, having made a lot of profits, should do something for society in return.
- B) Old people are entitled to special treatment for the contribution they made to society.
- C) The elderly, being financially underprivileged, need humane help from society.
- D) Senior citizen discounts can make up for the inadequacy of the Social Security system.
33. According to some politicians and scholars, senior citizen discounts will _____.
- A) make old people even more dependent on society
- B) intensify conflicts between the young and the old
- C) have adverse financial impact on business companies
- D) bring a marked increase in the companies' revenues
34. How does the author view the Social Security system?
- A) It encourages elderly people to retire in time.
- B) It opens up broad career prospects for young people.
- C) It benefits the old at the expense of the young.
- D) It should be reinforced by laws and court decisions.
35. Which of the following best summarizes the author's main argument?
- A) Senior citizens should fight hard against age discrimination.
- B) The elderly are selfish and taking senior discounts for granted.
- C) Priority should be given to the economic needs of senior citizens.
- D) Senior citizen discounts may well be a type of age discrimination.

Passage Four

Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage.

In 1854 my great-grandfather, Morris Marable, was sold on an auction block in Georgia for \$500. For his white slave master, the sale was just "business as usual." But to Morris Marable and his heirs, slavery was a crime against our humanity. This pattern of human rights violations against enslaved African-Americans continued under racial segregation for nearly another century.

The fundamental problem of American democracy in the 21st century is the problem of "structural racism" the deep patterns of socio-economic inequality and accumulated disadvantage that are coded by race, and constantly justified in public speeches by both racist stereotypes and white indifference. Do Americans have the capacity and vision to remove these structural barriers that deny democratic rights and opportunities to millions of their fellow citizens?

This country has previously witnessed two great struggles to achieve a truly multicultural democracy.

The First Reconstruction (1865-1877) ended slavery and briefly gave black men voting rights, but gave no meaningful compensation for two centuries of unpaid labor. The promise of "40 acres and a mule(骡子)" was for most blacks a dream deferred(尚未实现的).

The Second Reconstruction (1954-1968), or the modern civil rights movement, ended legal segregation in public accommodations and gave blacks voting rights. But these

successes paradoxically obscure the tremendous human costs of historically accumulated disadvantage that remain central to black Americans' lives.

The disproportionate wealth that most whites enjoy today was first constructed from centuries of unpaid black labor. Many white institutions, including some leading universities, insurance companies and banks, profited from slavery. This pattern of white privilege and black inequality continues today.

Demanding reparations(赔偿) is not just about compensation for slavery and segregation. It is, more important, an educational campaign to highlight the contemporary reality of "racial deficits" of all kinds, the unequal conditions that impact blacks regardless of class. Structural racism's barriers include "equity inequity," the absence of black capital formation that is a direct consequence of America's history. One third of all black households actually have negative net wealth. In 1998 the typical black family's net wealth was \$16,400, less than one fifth that of white families. Black families are denied home loans at twice the rate of whites.

Blacks remain the last hired and first fired during recessions. During the 1990-91 recession, African-Americans suffered disproportionately. At Coca-Cola, 42 percent of employees who lost their jobs were blacks. At Sears, 54 percent were black. Blacks have significantly shorter life spans, in part due to racism in the health establishment. Blacks are statistically less likely than whites to be referred for kidney transplants or early-stage cancer surgery.

36. To the author, the auction of his great-grandfather is a typical example of _____.

- A) crime against humanity
- B) unfair business transaction
- C) racial conflicts in Georgia
- D) racial segregation in America

37. The barrier to democracy in 21st century America is _____.

- A) widespread use of racist stereotypes
- B) prejudice against minority groups
- C) deep-rooted socio-economic inequality
- D) denial of legal rights to ordinary blacks

38. What problem remains unsolved in the two Reconstructions?

- A) Differences between races are deliberately obscured.
- B) The blacks are not compensated for their unpaid labor.
- C) There is no guarantee for blacks to exercise their rights.
- D) The interests of blacks are not protected by law.

39. It is clear that the wealth enjoyed by most whites _____.

- A) has resulted from business successes over the years
- B) has been accompanied by black capital formation
- C) has derived from sizable investments in education
- D) has been accumulated from generations of slavery

40. What does the author think of the current situation regarding racial discrimination?

- A) Racism is not a major obstacle to blacks' employment.
- B) Inequality of many kinds remains virtually untouched.
- C) A major step has been taken towards reparations.
- D) Little has been done to ensure blacks' civil rights.

2006 年 12 月

Part II Reading Comprehension (35 minutes)

Directions: There are 4 reading passages in this part. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). You should decide on the best choice and mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.

Passage One

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage.

Each summer, no matter how pressing my work schedule, I take off one day exclusively for my son. We call it dad-son day. This year our third stop was the amusement park, where he discovered that he was tall enough to ride one of the fastest roller coasters(过山车) in the world. We blasted through face-stretching turns and loops for ninety seconds. Then, as we stepped off the ride, he shrugged and, in a distressingly calm voice, remarked that it was not as exciting as other rides he'd been on. As I listened, I began to sense something seriously out of balance.

Throughout the season, I noticed similar events all around me. Parents seemed hard pressed to find new thrills for indifferent kids. Surrounded by ever-greater stimulation, their young faces wore looking disappointed and bored.

Facing their children's complaints of "nothing to do". Parents were shelling out large numbers of dollars for various forms of entertainment. In many cases the money seemed to do little more than buy transient relief from the terrible moans of their bored children. This set me pondering the obvious question: "How can it be so hard for kids to find something to do when there's never been such a range of stimulating entertainment available to them?"

Why do children immersed in this much excitement seem starved for more? That was, I realized, the point. I discovered during my own reckless adolescence that what creates excitement is not going fast, but going faster. Thrills have less to do with speed than changes in speed.

I'm concerned about the cumulative effect of years at these levels of feverish activity. It is no mystery to me why many teenagers appear apathetic(麻木的) and burned out, with a "been there, done that" air of indifference toward much of life. As increasing numbers of friends' children are prescribed medications-stimulants to deal with inattentiveness at school or anti-depressants to help with the loss of interest and joy in their lives - I question the role of kids' boredom in some of the diagnoses.

My own work is focused on the chemical imbalances and biological factors related to behavioral and emotional disorders. These are complex problems. Yet I've been reflecting more and more on how the pace of life and the intensity of stimulation may be contributing to the rising rates of psychiatric problems among children and adolescents in our society.

21. The author felt surprised in the amusement park at the fact that _____.

A) his son was not as thrilled by the roller coaster ride as expected

- B) his son blasted through the turns and loops with his face stretched
C) his son appeared distressed but calm while riding the roller coaster
D) his son could keep his balance so well on the fast-moving roller coaster
22. According to the author, children are bored _____.
A) unless their parents can find new thrills for them
B) when they don't have any access to stimulating fun games
C) when they are left alone at weekends by their working parents
D) even if they are exposed to more and more kinds of entertainment
23. From his own experience, the author came to the conclusion that children seem to expect _____.
A) a much wider variety of sports facilities
B) activities that require sophisticated
C) ever-changing thrilling forms of recreation
D) physical exercises that are more challenging
24. In Para. 6, the author expresses his doubt about the effectiveness of trying to change children indifference toward much of life by _____.
A) diverting their interest from electronic visual games
B) prescribing medications for their temporary relief
C) creating more stimulating activities for them
D) spending more money on their entertainment
25. In order to alleviate children's boredom, the author would probably suggest _____.
A) adjusting the pace of life and intensity of stimulation
B) promoting the practice of dad-son days
C) consulting a specialist in child psychology
D) balancing school work with extracurricular activities

Passage Two

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage.

It used to be that people were proud to work for the same company for the whole of their working lives. They'd get a gold watch at the end of their productive years and a dinner featuring speeches by their bosses praising their loyalty. But today's rich capitalists have regressed(倒退) to the "survival of the fittest" ideas and their loyalty extends not to their workers or even to their stockholders but only to themselves. Instead of giving out gold watches worth a hundred or so dollars for forty or so years of work, they grab tens and even hundreds of millions of dollars as they sell for their own profit the company they may have been with for only a few years.

The new rich selfishly act on their own to unfairly grab the wealth that the country as a whole has produced. The top 1 percent of the population now has wealth equal to the whole bottom 95 percent and they want more. Their selfishness is most shamelessly expressed in downsizing and outsourcing(将产品包给外公司做) because these business maneuvers don't act to create new jobs as the founders of new industries used to do, but only to cut out jobs while keeping the money value of what those jobs produced for themselves.

To keep the money machine working smoothly the rich have bought all the politicians from the top down. The president himself is constantly leaving. Washington and the business of the nation because he is summoned to "fundraising dinners" where fat cats pay a thousand or so dollars a plate to worm their way into government not through service but through donations of vast amounts of money. Once on the inside they have both political parties busily tearing up all the regulations that protect the rest of us from the greed of the rich.

The middle class used to be loyal to the free enterprise system. In the past, the people of the middle class mostly thought they'd be rich themselves someday or have a good shot at becoming rich. But nowadays income is being distributed more and more unevenly and corporate loyalty is a thing of the past. The middle class may also wake up to forget its loyalty to the so-called free enterprise system altogether and the government which governs only the rest of us while letting the corporations do what they please with our jobs. As things stand, if somebody doesn't wake up, the middle class is on a path to being downsized all the way to the bottom of society.

26. It can be inferred from the first paragraph that people used to place a high value on _____.

A) job security B) bosses' praise C) corporate loyalty D) retirement benefits

27. The author is strongly critical of today's rich capitalists for _____.

- A) not giving necessary assistance to laid-off workers
- B) maximizing their profits at the expense of workers
- C) not setting up long-term goals for their companies
- D) rewarding only those who are considered the fittest

28. The immediate consequence of the new capitalists' practice is _____.

- A) loss of corporate reputation B) lower pay for the employees
- C) a higher rate of unemployment D) a decline in business transactions

29. The rich try to sway the policy of the government by _____.

- A) occupying important positions in both political parties
- B) making monetary contributions to decision-makers
- C) pleasing the public with generous donations
- D) constantly hosting fundraising dinners

30. What is the author's purpose in writing this passage?

- A) To call on the middle class to remain loyal to the free enterprise system.
- B) To warn the government of the shrinking of the American middle class.
- C) To persuade the government to change its current economic policies.
- D) To urge the middle class to wake up and protect their own interests.

Passage Three

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage

Intel chairman Andy Grove has decided to cut the Gordian knot of controversy surrounding stem cell research by simply writing a check.

The check, which he pledged last week, could be for as much as \$5 million, depending

on how many donors make gifts of between \$50,000 and \$500,000. which he has promised to match. It will be made out to the University of California-San Francisco (UCSF).

Thanks in part to such private donations, university research into uses for human stem cells the cells earliest stages of development that can form any body part-will continue in California. With private financial support, the state will be less likely to lose talented scientists who would be tempted to leave the field or even leave the field or even leave the country as research dependent on federal money slows to a glacial(极其缓慢的) pace.

Hindered by limits President Bush placed on stem cell research a year ago, scientists are turning to laboratories that can carry out work without using federal money. This is awkward for universities. Which must spend extra money building separate labs and keeping rigorous records proving no federal funds were involved. Grove's donation, a first step toward a \$20 million target at UCSF. Will ease the burden?

The president's decision a year ago to allow research on already existing stem cell lines was portrayed as a reasonable compromise between scientists' needs for cells to work with, and concerns that this kind of research could lead to wholesale creation and destruction of human embryos(胚胎). Cloned infants and a general contempt for human life.

But Bush's effort to please both sides ended up pleasing neither. And it certainly didn't provide the basis for cutting edge research. Of the 78 existing stem cell lines which Bush said are all that science would ever need, only one is in this country (at the University of Wisconsin), and only five are ready for distribution to researchers. All were grown in conjunction with mouse cells, making future therapeutic(治疗的) uses unlikely.

The Bush administration seems bent on satisfying the small but vocal group of Americans who oppose stem cell research under any conditions. Fortunately, Grove and others are more interested in advancing scientific research that could benefit the large number of Americans who suffer from Parkinson's disease, nerve injuries, heart diseases and many other problems.

31. When Andy Grove decided to cut the Gordian knot, he meant to _____.

- A) put an end to stem cell research
- B) end Intel's relations with Gordian
- C) settle the dispute on stem cell research quickly
- D) expel Gordian from stem cell research for good

32. For UCSF to carry on stem cell research, new funds have to come from _____.

- A) interested businesses and individuals
- B) the United States federal government
- C) a foundation set up by the Intel Company
- D) executives of leading American companies

33. As a result of the limits Bush placed on stem cell research, American universities will _____.

- A) conduct the research in laboratories overseas
- B) abandon the research altogether in the near future
- C) have to carry out the research secretly
- D) have to raise money to build separate labs

34. We may infer from the passage that future therapeutic uses of stem cells will be unlikely unless _____.

- A) human stem cells are used in the research
- B) a lot more private donations can be secured
- C) more federal money is used for the research

D) talented scientists are involved in the research

35. The reason lying behind President Bush's placing limits on stem cell research is that _____.

A) his administration is financially pinched B) he did not want to offend its opponents

C) it amounts to a contempt for human life D) it did not promise any therapeutic value

Passage Four

Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage.

This looks like the year that hard-pressed tenants in California will get relief-not just in the marketplace, where rents have eased, but from the state capital Sacramento.

Two significant tenant reforms stand a good chance of passage. One bill, which will give more time to tenants being evicted(逐出), will soon be heading to the governor's desk. The other, protecting security deposits, faces a vote in the Senate on Monday.

For more than a century, landlords in California have been able to force tenants out with only 30 days' notice. That will now double under SB 1403, which got through the Assembly recently. The new protection will apply to renters who have been in an apartment for at least a year.

Even 60 days in a tight housing market won't be long enough for some families to find an apartment near where their kids go to school. But it will be an improvement in cities like San Jose where renters rights groups charge that unscrupulous(不择手段的) landlords have kicked out tenants on short notice to put up rents.

The California Landlords Association argued that landlords shouldn't have to wait 60 days to get rid of problem tenants. But the bill gained support when a Japanese real estate investor sent out 30-day eviction notices to 550 families renting homes in Sacramento and Santa Rosa. The land lords lobby eventually dropped its opposition and instead its forces against AB 2330, regarding security deposits.

Sponsored by Assemblywoman Carole Migden of San Francisco, the bill would establish; procedure and a timetable for tenants to get back security deposits.

Some landlords view security deposits as a free month's rent, theirs for the taking. In most cases, though, there are honest disputes over damages-what constitutes ordinary wear and tear.

AB 2330 would give a tenant the right to request a walk-through with the landlord and to make the repairs before moving out; reputable landlords already do this. It would increase the penalty for failing to return a deposit.

The original bill would have required the landlord to pay interest in the deposit. The landlords lobby protested that it would involve too much paperwork over too little money-less than \$10 a year on a \$1,000 deposit, at current rates. On Wednesday, the sponsor dropped the interest section to increase the chance of passage.

Even in its amended form, AB 2330 is, like SB 1403, vitally important for tenants and should be made state law.

36. We learn from the passage that SB1403 will benefit _____.

A) long-term real estate investors B) short-term tenants in Sacramento

- C) landlords in the State of California D) tenants renting a house over a year
37. A 60-day notice before eviction may not be early enough for renters because _____.
A) moving house is something difficult to arrange
B) appropriate housing may not be readily available
C) more time is needed for their kids' school registration
D) the furnishing of the new house often takes a long time
38. Very often landlords don't return tenants' deposits on the pretext that _____.
A) their rent has not been paid in time B) there has been ordinary wear and tear
C) tenants have done damage to the house D) the 30-day notice for moving out is over
39. Why did the sponsor of the AB 2330 bill finally give in on the interest section?
A) To put an end to a lengthy argument. B) To urge landlords to lobby for its passage.
C) To cut down the heavy paperwork for its easy passage.
D) To make it easier for the State Assembly to pass the bill.
40. It can be learned from the passage that _____.
A) both bills are likely to be made state laws B) neither bill will pass through the Assembly
C) AB 2330 stands a better chance of passage D) Sacramento and San Jose support SB 1403

答案

1990 年 1 月

Passage 1 21-24 DBCB

Passage 2 25-30 BCCAAA

Passage 3 31-35 DDCAA

Passage 4 36-40 DBCDB

1990 年 6 月

Passage 1 21-25 AADBA

Passage 2 26-30 BCADB

Passage 3 31-35 CABDA

Passage 4 36-40 DCBCA

1991 年 1 月

Passage 1 21-25 DAADC

Passage 2 26-30 CBBDD

Passage 3 31-35 BACCA

Passage 4 36-40 DBCAA

1991 年 6 月

Passage 1 21-25 ABADC

Passage 2 26-30 DBACD

Passage 3 31-35 BBACD

Passage 4 36-40 DBCAA

1992 年 1 月

Passage 1 21-25 AAADC

Passage 2 26-30 CBCAB

Passage 3 31-35 ABAAA

Passage 4 36-40 BDCBC

1992 年 12 月

Passage 1 21-25 DBCDC

Passage 2 26-30 AADBA

Passage 3 31-35 DBADB

Passage 4 36-40 CCBAB

1993 年 1 月

Passage 1 21-25 ACBDA

Passage 2 26-30 BACCB

Passage 3 31-35 DCBAC

Passage 4 36-40 BDDAD

1993 年 6 月

Passage 1 21-25 ABADC

Passage 2 26-30 DBACD

Passage 3 31-35 BBACD

Passage 4 36-40 DABCC

1994 年 1 月

Passage 1 21-25 CDBAD

Passage 2 26-30 BCACB

Passage 3 31-35 CABCA

Passage 4 36-40 DBDAC

1995 年 1 月

Passage 1 21-25 DBBCD

Passage 2 26-30 CADBA

Passage 3 31-35 BDBBC

Passage 4 36-40 DABAB

1995 年 6 月

Passage 1 21-25 DBBAC

Passage 2 26-30 CADBA

Passage 3 31-35 BCDAD

Passage 4 36-40 DBCCA

1996 年 1 月

Passage 1 21-25 CBACD

Passage 2 26-30 CDBDA

Passage 3 31-35 ABCBD

Passage 4 36-40 BBCAA

1996 年 6 月

Passage 1 21-25 CCDDA

Passage 2 26-30 DCCAB

Passage 3 31-35 CBDDA

Passage 4 36-40 CADBB

1997 年 1 月

Passage 1 21-25 CADCC

Passage 2 26-30 DDCAB

Passage 3 31-35 CDADA

Passage 4 36-40 BACBB

1997 年 6 月

Passage 1 21-25 CDBCA

Passage 2 26-30 BDBBD

Passage 3 31-35 ADCBA

Passage 4 36-40 ACDCA

1998 年 1 月

Passage 1 21-25 BDBCA

Passage 2 26-30 CDABC

Passage 3 31-35 CDDBA

Passage 4 36-40 BADAC

1998 年 6 月

Passage 1 21-25 ABADB

Passage 2 26-30 BACDC
Passage 3 31-35 ABCDD
Passage 4 36-40 CABCD
1999 年 1 月
Passage 1 21-25 CCABD
Passage 2 26-30 DDACA
Passage 3 31-35 BCCBD
Passage 4 36-40 CBADB
1999 年 6 月
Passage 1 11-15 BCDCA
Passage 2 16-20 BBDDC
Passage 3 21-25 ACDDA
Passage 4 26-30 CDBAB
2000 年 1 月
Passage 1 21-25 BACCD
Passage 2 26-30 CBADA
Passage 3 31-35 BCADB
Passage 4 36-40 DDACB
2000 年 6 月
Passage 1 21-25 BCDDD
Passage 2 26-30 DBCBD
Passage 3 31-35 BCCBB
Passage 4 36-40 ADACD
2001 年 1 月
Passage 1 11-15 CACBD
Passage 2 26-20 CCDDA
Passage 3 21-25 ABCBD
Passage 4 26-30 ADCAB
2001 年 6 月
Passage 1 21-25 DABCD
Passage 2 26-30 DBDBD
Passage 3 31-35 ADCAB
Passage 4 36-40 DCABC
2002 年 1 月
Passage 1 21-25 BACBB
Passage 2 26-30 ACDBA
Passage 3 31-35 BCADD
Passage 4 36-40 ABCCA
2002 年 6 月
Passage 1 21-25 ADCCB
Passage 2 26-30 CABBA
Passage 3 31-35 BADAD
Passage 4 36-40 BADCD
2003 年 1 月

Passage 1 21-25 ABDDC
Passage 2 26-30 ADBDB
Passage 3 31-35 CADCB
Passage 4 36-40 DDBCD
2003 年 6 月
Passage 1 21-25 CADCA
Passage 2 26-30 BCDAA
Passage 3 31-35 BBDA
Passage 4 36-40 CDBDD
2003 年 9 月
Passage 1 21-25 CACBD
Passage 2 26-30 BCBDA
Passage 3 31-35 ACDBA
Passage 4 36-40 BCD CD
2004 年 1 月
Passage 1 21-25 ABCAD
Passage 2 26-30 BDCAD
Passage 3 31-35 ACDDA
Passage 4 36-40 DACBD
2004 年 6 月
Passage 1 21-25 CDABB
Passage 2 26-30 DCACD
Passage 3 31-35 BADDC
Passage 4 36-40 BDBAD
2005 年 1 月
Passage 1 21-25 BDABD
Passage 2 26-30 ACACB
Passage 3 31-35 ADBCD
Passage 4 36-40 CADCB
2005 年 6 月
Passage 1 11-15 BCADD
Passage 2 16-20 ABDAC
Passage 3 21-25 CBBCA
Passage 4 26-30 DBCDA
2006 年 1 月
Passage 1 21-25 DBAAC
Passage 2 26-30 DACBD
Passage 3 31-35 BCADB
Passage 4 36-40 DBCAD
2006 年 6 月
Passage 1 21-25 DBCDA
Passage 2 26-30 ADBCC
Passage 3 31-35 ACBCD
Passage 4 36-40 ACBDB

2006 年 12 月

Passage 1 21-25 ADCBA

Passage 2 26-30 CBCBD

Passage 3 31-35 CADAB

Passage 4 36-40 DBCDA